The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor,

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XII.—NO. 51. **WEEKLY EDITION.** OCTOBER 30, 1875

The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth Avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY—Single copy, 2 cents; delivered by carrier at the rate of 15 cents a week; mailed to subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00, postage pre-paid.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $1 75; in Clubs of Twenty and over $1 25; postage pre-paid; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club. The subscription can commence at any time, and in no instance can it be stated from the time it is received.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

☞ Communications Designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 21, 1875.

A Weak Invention of the Enemy.

The statement in the opposition press that two members of the Cabinet intended to resign on account of Secretary Chandler's appointment, is destitute of the least foundation. Mr. Chandler's relations with every member of the Cabinet are of the most cordial nature.

Accounts All Straight.

Ex-Internal Revenue Commissioner Douglass has been notified by the Acting First Controller that his accounts for revenue stamps have been adjusted to May 14, 1875, and found to be balanced. As the account extended from the time Mr. D. was made Commissioner, in March 8, 1871, until the date he left the position, May 14, 1875, and covered in the aggregate over $500,000,000 of stamps, it may be imagined that he feels relieved with a result so welcome.

St. Louis Whisky Frauds.

Dispatches from St. Louis were received at the Treasury to-day, to the effect that all of the distillers and rectifiers indicted in connection with the whisky frauds came into court to-day, and, with one exception, pleaded guilty to the indictments in the cases against them. They also withdrew all claims to the property seized by the Government, which amounts to considerably over half a million dollars. The civil suits against the same parties for unpaid taxes and penalties will be proceeded with next month, and the trials of the unfaithful revenue officers will go on at the same time.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 22, 1875.

Louisiana District Judgeship.

A large delegation of influential Republicans from New Orleans is here, to urge the appointment of J. Q. A. Fellower as District Judge for Louisiana. This is the position made vacant by the resignation of Judge Durell, and for which the President sent in the name of Don Pardee, last winter. Mr. Fellower, who is a staunch Republican, is a lawyer of ability, and his appointment, it is said, would be satisfactory to the community generally. The friends of ex-United States Attorney Fisher, of this district, had also been pressing him for the position, but there is no probability of his appointment.

Corruption in Boston to be Investigated.

The Solicitor of the Treasury sent instructions to-day to the United States Attorney at Boston to lay the evidence of corruption in the repairs to the postoffice building of that city before the United States Grand Jury, and to press for the indictment of all the parties concerned.

Frauds in Sugar Trade in New York.

A great out cry has been raised by interested parties in New York over the late action of the Secretary of the Treasury in reducing the drawback on exported sugar, and it is claimed that his action is crippling America industry. The fact is, that the Secretary has been compelled to move in the matter on account of the extensive frauds practiced by the sugar importers and refiners of New York. Treasury experts estimate that these parties have in the last few months defrauded the Government out of a million dollars at least.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1874.

The Government Money Advanced to Jay Cooke & Co.

The opposition press have devoted a great deal of space to attacks on Secretary Robeson for his action in advancing money to Jay Cooke & Co. on the eve of their failure, and taking a lien on the property involved. It has come to light that this act of Secretary Robeson saved the Government the money already owing to it by the Cookes, and the advance made to Mr. Robeson to make the advance in order to remove a lien already existing on the iron, which was then to be pledged to the United States. Secretary Robeson brought the matter up in Cabinet, and was advised to take the course which he did.

Vice President Wilson,

who was here for several days, left yesterday for home. He gives a very gratifying account of the condition of things in Massachusetts, and is certain that the Republican ticket will carry the State in November by one of the old-fashioned majorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 23, 1875.

LOBBYISTS' FEES—THE DEMANDS OF LOBBYING CLAIM AGENTS JUDICIALLY SET ASIDE.

An interesting case was finally disposed of yesterday in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, in General Term, involving many points hitherto disputed between claimants against the Government and their attorneys. In the case the defendant was Col. Leander M. Black, one of the wealthiest citizens of Montana Territory, and the plaintiffs, Messrs. J. J. Weed and William Penn Clark, of this city. It appears that Black had a claim against the United States for horses, equipments and supplies furnished by him for use in suppressing hostilities in Montana in 1867, and engaged Weed and Clark to prosecute said claim, agreeing to pay them twenty per cent. of the amount collected. On May 30, 1872, Black wrote to Weed and Clarke to the effect that as he had paid them $1,500, for which he had their receipt, and as they seemed to have done nothing towards prosecuting his claim, he needed their services no longer, and obtained a favorable settlement from the Government by himself, whereupon Weed and Clarke brought suit for attorney's fees to the amount of $14,159. The defendant pleads that he was never indebted, &c. The jury rendered a verdict for $11,339, of which the plaintiffs remitted $4,075, and judgment was entered for $7,245, from which Black appealed to the Court in General Term, where the action of the court below was set aside, and a new trial ordered on the ground that the contract on which the plaintiffs rested was vicious in its inception and void in law, as it incorporated within it, as an inseparable part of it, a provision for the corruption of a member of Congress, and that the virus poisoned the whole contract under the law. The defendant has proved satisfactorily that at no time had he refused to pay plaintiff for services actually done in his behalf.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 25, 1875.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending October 21, 1875 (patents dated October 5, 1875.) Reported by telegraph expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. E. Crea, Allegheny—Grate.
C. Denton, Peoria—Harvester.
T. C. Musgrove, Philadelphia—Boot and shoe heel.
P. Sellers, Lancaster—Millstone staff.
G. Westinghouse, Jr., Pittsburgh—Air valve for power brakes.
M. M. Bales, Scranton—Paper tube machine.
H. M. Bales, Scranton—Compound flexible paper tubing.
T. Carr, Rochester—Tool.
W. H. Jenkins, Philadelphia—Feed water apparatus for steam boilers.
D. M. Martinetz, Philadelphia—Sight for firearms.
E. M. Steckel, Kutztown—Hay tedder.
A. B. Farquhar, York—Horse power.
J. J. Finnery, Pittsburgh—Grease lifter.
H. S. Hall, Philadelphia—Tilting chair.
J. Hoskin, Philadelphia—Tube rolling machine.
A. Hunt, Philadelphia—Snatch block.
A. Kauffman, Amityville—Animal bedstead.
W. S. McKenna, Pittsburgh—Annealing furnace.
J. E. Smith, York—Churn.
Reissue.—J. B. Wickersham, Philadelphia—Iron fence.
Design.—T. B. Atterbury, Lamp shade and chimney.
M. Bolton, Jr., Philadelphia—Border for a pictorial card.
Trade Mark.—A. J. Cohen, Philadelphia—Champagne wine.

OHIO.

W. W. Lewis, Cincinnati—Horse shoe machine.
E. H. Miner, Cleveland—Paper hanging machine.
J. F. Moore, Cleveland—Package for ethyline.
J. F. Cooper, Syracuse—Combined knob, latch and lock.
C. Dowell, Cincinnati—Tobacco drier.
C. W. Reily, Cincinnati—Ore separator.
J. S. Reynolds, Cincinnati—Tobacco bucket lid.
D. A. Wells, Medina—Cheese protector.
J. H. Bean, Cincinnati—Fishing tackle.
B. Claflin, Galion—Stove.
J. Peterman, Short Creek—Gate latch.
L. B. Wilson, Caldwell—Bottling apparatus.
Reissue.—B. Kuhns, Dayton—Seed drill.
W. Todd, Ottakee—Wash board.

CALIFORNIA.

Wednesday's Election—A Republican Victory Beyond Doubt.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—All the judges in office, both Democrats and Republicans, are re-elected in the city by large majorities, excepting Sharpstein, who was defeated by Dangerfield for the Twelfth District Court.

Reports from the interior show that Professor Carr is ahead of Fitzgerald for Superintendent of the Public Schools.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—The election in this city yesterday was void of party significance, but was a victory for the friends of good government. The roughs made their fight on Chuck, Dem crats candidate for Police Judge, and were defeated by over 2,000 majority in the total vote of 18,000. The votes on other judicial candidates showed a total disregard for party ties, probate and municipal judges elect being Republicans, and county and three district judges Democrats, by majorities varying from 300 to 8,000. Carr, Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction, carries the city and State by a large majority.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

Some Account of their First Services in the Brooklyn Rink—Ten Thousand People Present.

NEW YORK, October 24.—The first of Moody and Sankey's revival services were held at the Brooklyn Rink this morning, commencing at 8:30 and terminating at 10 o'clock. Fully five thousand persons were waiting for the doors to open, and when the services commenced the building was filled throughout. Mr. Moody taking his place on the rostrum at the edge of the large platform, containing a chorus of 250, opened the sermon by announcing the hymn commencing "Rejoice and be Glad, the Redeemer has Come," which was given with imposing effect by the chorus and congregation. Rev. Dr. Buddington then prayed at considerable length and with a fervor that deeply moved the people. He prayed that as the tribes of Israel were now assembled before the Lord, He would signalize his acceptance of their homage and desire to glorify Him and that the power of God would rest upon the assemblage with grace in every heart for our country's sake, for the world's sake. There were frequent moans and cries of "amen" during the prayer. Mr. Sankey then called on the people to sing heartily hymn 27, "Lord, I hear of showers of blessings." The singing by nearly 10,000 voices was magnificent. Mr. Sankey accompanied it on the harmonium. Mr. Moody next read from 13 Numbers the account of sending spies to the promised land, and the discouragement of the people at their report of the stature of the inhabitants. This was followed by Sankey singing alone,

"Hark, the voice of Jesus crying,
Who will go and work to-day?"

His voice is very powerful and pleasing, and the accounts of his singing have not been exaggerated. Mr. Moody then delivered a discourse on the text read. He spoke in a conversational way, sometimes humorous, sometimes impassioned, and always rapidly. He insisted that God has given to us time for revivals; that the only obstacle to them is unbelief within the church. He compared unbelievers and believers to Caleb and Joshua, who replied upon the goodness and power of God. The time was come, he said, and if they only willed it they might go and take the promised land. Then turning to Drs. Cuyler and Buddington, he asked if they were ready, and receiving a hearty answer in the affirmative, thanked God for Caleb and Joshua. In conclusion, he advised that all dissensions be abandoned, and all church members, and every one devote himself heartily to the work. Mr. Sankey then sang "Only an Armor Bearer," and the audience sang the chorus. It was announced that every night of the week except Saturday there would be service at seven o'clock in the Rink, and every morning prayer meeting at the Tabernacle's Lecture Room. Among those on the platform were Rev. Dr. Cuyler, Rev. Dr. Duryea, Rev. Dr. Prime, Rev. Dr. Buddington, Rev. E. J. Harnes, Rev. A. S. Hunt and Professor Phelps, of Yale, summoned from Philadelphia. An afternoon service was held at the Rink at four o'clock. The building was packed with people, and at least 5,000 who had come were unable to gain admittance. Two churches in the immediate neighborhood had been thrown open, and Mr. Sankey visited both of them and sang. In the Rink there was, as in the morning, a large gathering of clergymen on the platform, among them Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Mr. Stewart and Rev. DeWitt Talmadge. Services were opened by singing by Mr. Sankey of the hymn "Ninety and Nine," by Moody then took for his text from the 16th verse of First Paul to the Corinthians: "I declare unto you the gospel." He delivered a very effective sermon which moved several of the female portion of the assemblage to tears, and was listened to very attentively by all. The services ended by the pronouncing by Dr. Inglass of the benediction."

Bible in the Schools.

NEW YORK, October 21.—The great hall of the Cooper Union was filled last night with enthusiastic men and women who desire that the Bible should be read in the public schools, and that the school fund shall not be used for sectarian purposes. On the bust of George Washington was a large, bright red, over which was folded a blue cravat, ornamented with stars. Henry Clay wore a blue vest, cut rather short. Daniel Webster a waistcoat of red, bound with white. The audience sang "Hail Columbia," and listened to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner." One of the speakers, the Rev. Dr. Miller, noticing the garb of Washington, said that when the latter entered the hall he turned to ask a friend whether the bust was one of Cardinal McCloskey, clothed in the scarlet of his office and the blue and the white above the red," continued he, "alone spare George Washington the profanation now fashionable among the followers of Rome. You see them everywhere badged with a rosette of scarlet, or wearing a sash of red, and wearing it because it is the color of the Cardinal. And these children of ours and children wear scarlet ribbons. It is a matter to fill one with dismay. For my part, I would rather, if a badge of color must be worn, to see the yellow—the color of the Protestant Orangemen, flaunting everywhere, than to see these insidious expressions of sympathy with the Roman Church."

Rev. J. S. Spencer pleaded for the continued maintenance of the Bible in the public schools. It is inseparably woven into the warp and woof of the public schools. As a matter of fact the Bible should be retained to instruct our youth in those principles of morals, that a liberal system of education lays before them. Parents cannot be depended upon, nor can the churches. The speaker said he was willing to accept Prince Bismarck's compromise and allow the Catholics to be taught from the Douay Bible and the Protestants from the King James Bible, for there is not much difference between them any way.

After other and similar addresses, and the benediction, the audience separated.

The Most Interesting Prohibition Meeting of the Season.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

On Saturday evening, 16th inst., in the Methodist Episcopal church at Millerstown, Butler county, Mrs. Hill, of Pittsburgh, held forth for the benefit of the Prohibition party. She went for Gen. J. B. Hartranft with a vengeance. She denounced the German element wholesale as infidels, Sabbath-breakers, etc., etc., and gave the Republican party fits in a scolding woman's style. At the conclusion of her speech, she called upon the Rev. Isaiah Delo for a few remarks. Mr. Delo is a minister of the English Lutheran Church, and was on a visit to the people of his denomination here, and had no intention of doing any speaking outside of his own pulpit. He asked the lady to excuse him. The Chairman insisted on Mr. Delo speaking, and the audience clamored for him. At last his reverence stepped out and began in the following strain: I am a Prohibitionist to the backbone, but it is well for us to consider the means we use to attain a given end. Now, I was on a visit from an election in my State, Ohio, and I considered it *my duty before God to walk up to the polls and vote the Republican ticket.* Had I voted Prohibition I would only have helped *Rome and Rum.* I choose to vote against Rome and Rum for *Honesty.*"

He said that the wholesale denunciations of the Germans was unfounded. Sabbath-breakers and infidels existed in the ranks of native-born Americans as well as in the German, and that among the Germans we found some of the most solid, patriotic men in the State, and frequently good, sound temperance men, too. "Governor Hartranft was a good Governor, and deserved his re-election, and in signing the repeal bill he only gave his sanction to the very thing that the *representatives of the people had legislated upon.* If people wanted good laws passed, or good ones kept on the statute books, they must take the precaution to send *proper representatives.*" In short, he knocked the bottom out of the former speech into a ridiculous jumble. He is a good speaker, and a clever, jovial man, and was no doubt enjoying the meeting as much as his audience.

Another amusing part of the performance was the delight of Rev. Mr. Scott, M. E. minister, who had said to the Chairman that he "Scott had invited him to the hall he turned to ask a friend whether the bust was one of Cardinal McCloskey, clothed in the scarlet of his office and the blue and the white above the red," continued he, "alone spare George Washington the profanation now fashionable among the followers of Rome. You see them everywhere badged with a rosette of scarlet, or wearing a sash of red, and wearing it because it is the color of the Cardinal. And these children of ours and children wear scarlet ribbons. It is a matter to fill one with dismay. For my part, I would rather, if a badge of color must be worn, to see the yellow—the color of the Protestant Orangemen, flaunting everywhere, than to see these insidious expressions of sympathy with the Roman Church."

Rev. J. S. Spencer pleaded for the continued maintenance of the Bible in the public schools. It is inseparably woven into the warp and woof of the public schools. As a matter of fact the Bible should be retained to instruct our youth in those principles of morals, that a liberal system of education lays before them. Parents cannot be depended upon, nor can the churches. The speaker said he was willing to accept Prince Bismarck's compromise and allow the Catholics to be taught from the Douay Bible and the Protestants from the King James Bible, for there is not much difference between them any way.

After other and similar addresses, and the benediction, the audience separated.

THE VOTE ON GOVERNOR.

Tabulation from Official and Semi-Official Returns in Ohio—Majority for Hayes 5,549.

Below is given the vote of Ohio on Governer, by counties, for the year 1875, compiled mainly from the official returns in the office of the Secretary of State by the *Ohio State Journal.* The eleven counties which have not yet made returns to the Secretary of State are marked with a star (*) and the figures opposite them in the table (excepting Union county) are taken from returns made to the Republican State Executive Committee by local committees, under instructions to copy from the official. The Union county vote is taken from a trustworthy report. The table is practically official:

Counties.	GOVERNOR, 1875.		
	R. B. Hayes, Rep.	Wm. Allen, Dem.	Jay. Odell, ...
Adams	1,853	2,239	33
Allen	2,151	2,920	6
Ashland	2,250	2,801	4
Ashtabula*	6,092	1,903	18
Athens	3,192	2,410	31
Auglaize	1,101	2,851	...
Belmont	4,514	4,588	25
Brown	2,358	3,677	14
Butler*	2,925	5,200	4
Carroll	1,800	1,433	3
Champaign	3,102	2,620	26
Clark	4,389	3,392	76
Clermont	3,438	4,026	4
Clinton	3,154	1,938	34
Columbiana	4,960	3,574	35
Coshocton	2,321	2,913	...
Crawford	2,054	3,834	41
Cuyahoga	17,621	10,959	111
Darke	2,929	4,233	3
Defiance	1,218	2,483	...
Delaware	2,835	2,708	221
Erie	2,861	2,057	18
Fairfield	2,859	3,961	1
Fayette	2,246	1,871	...
Franklin*	7,942	5,501	89
Fulton	2,303	1,412	28
Gallia*	2,908	2,388	...
Geauga	2,956	2,037	119
Greene*	4,141	2,208	58
Guernsey	2,831	3,483	...
Hamilton	24,916	23,821	...
Hancock	2,859	2,883	...
Hardin	2,257	1,948	2
Harrison	2,220	2,030	50
Henry	1,325	1,215	13
Highland	3,160	3,215	...
Hocking	1,234	2,082	...
Holmes	1,284	2,687	...
Huron*	3,872	2,687	125
Jackson	2,721	2,886	31
Jefferson	2,885	3,182	101
Knox	2,788	3,130	48
Lawrence	3,736	2,060	58
Licking	3,617	5,142	134
Logan	2,667	3,257	9
Lorain	4,267	2,097	30
Lucas	5,864	4,181	27
Madison	2,113	3,028	51
Mahoning	3,738	3,347	27
Marion	1,351	2,446	3
Medina	2,859	1,903	...
Meigs	1,431	2,057	...
Mercer	1,000	1,590	...
Miami	4,000	3,233	10
Monroe	1,016	2,586	...
Montgomery	7,392	8,014	26
Morgan	1,204	2,014	...
Morrow	1,436	2,000	...
Muskingum	4,888	5,218	36
Noble	1,104	1,727	...
Ottawa*	1,062	1,781	...
Paulding	1,144	1,130	...
Perry	1,833	2,251	...
Pickaway	2,397	3,145	6
Pike	1,330	1,912	...
Portage	3,402	2,859	54
Preble	2,611	2,289	66
Putnam	1,204	1,317	6
Richland	3,285	4,050	22
Ross	3,306	4,215	...
Sandusky	2,660	3,353	...
Scioto	3,270	3,039	...
Seneca	2,957	3,240	17
Shelby	1,757	2,101	...
Stark	6,956	6,040	125
Summit*	4,023	3,523	84
Trumbull	3,859	3,701	90
Tuscarawas	3,250	4,048	4
Union*	2,596	1,952	...
Van Wert	1,870	1,906	...
Vinton	1,497	1,906	...
Warren	3,088	2,526	29
Washington	4,144	4,230	37
Wayne	3,847	4,301	6
Williams	1,611	2,362	...
Wood*	3,551	2,808	...
Wyandot	1,735	2,005	...
Totals	297,813	292,264	2,462
Majority for Hayes	5,549		
Hayes' majority over Allen and Odell	3,087		

STATE NEWS.

Garroters are operating in Reading.

A Reading man has a "barlow" knife 115 years old.

A crab-apple tree is in bloom in Meadville.

The Chambersburg water works are to cost only $55,000.

Weekly prayer meetings for railroad men are held in Altoona.

The Middletown car shops will be offered at public sale the 28th inst.

York county has nine Odd Fellows' lodges with a membership of 1,100.

Allentown has a man named Ujheiyi. Can you twist your jaw around that?

The Bessemer steel works at Baldwin do a business of about $4,000,000 per annum.

The machinery, fixtures and stock in the shoe factory of the late firm of Babb, Cox & Co., of Coatesville, was sold at Sheriff's sale on Monday last, to Mr. Wm. C. Bradley.

The new M. E. church at Rawlinsville, Lancaster county, was dedicated on Sunday last.

The diphtheritis quite prevalent in New Castle, and a number of cases have proven fatal.

A Reading blonde has hair four feet long, and she didn't get it at the store, either.

Mrs. Phalon Norris has announced her intention of establishing a Kindergarten in Meadville.

Mr. C. Miller, a farmer residing in Harrisburg, died suddenly, on the 18th inst., of cramps.

More than one hundred thousand trout will be wintered at the Muncy ponds near Hughesville.

The house of John Griffin, in Corry, was entirely destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning last.

The big mill of the Allentown Rolling Mill Company is expected to go into operation next week.

The chemical works in Conneautville are increasing their facilities by the addition of four new retorts.

The unexpired lease of the Lancaster City Street Railway has been sold at sheriff's sale for $1,000.

John Conrad, tax collector in the First ward, Harrisburg, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 19th inst.

At a Dunkard love feast at Ephrata, Lancaster county, last week, over 900 persons partook of the supper.

Joseph Reed, of Lumber City, caught a huge bear in a pen on the mountain on Saturday.—*Lewistown Gazette.*

The deepest shaft in any one mine in the State is at Boyertown, Berks county. It is nearly 400 feet from top to bottom.

Milton Zerger, alias the "Flying Dutchman," a Harrisburg counterfeiter, has been arrested there for shoving the queer.

The Cumberland County Horticultural Society realized from the State Fair, held at Lancaster, $111 in premiums for fruit.

Mrs. George Custer, of Amity township, Berks county, died from the injuries received by being thrown out of a carriage.

Levi Wagonseller, a hotel-keeper at Gallagherville, fell down stairs last week, sustaining injuries from which he has since died.

Peter Hunter, a polygamist, was arrested at Pottsville the other day. Hunter has four wives living and is on the hunt for more.

It is stated that the heirs of Mr. Eckert, who recently died in Allentown, found in his bed a bag containing $130,000 in greenbacks.

The dry house at Oliver's powder mill, Laurel Run, Luzerne county, exploded on the 20th inst. One man was seriously injured.

Bears are quite numerous in the Allegheny Mountains. One was killed on the 15th near Chest Springs, in Cambria county.

A Philadelphian, named Joseph P. Wagner, has been arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer at court for attempting to commit suicide.

The sloop-of-war Antietam, which has been on the stocks at the Philadelphia navy yard for the past twelve years, will be launched in a few days.

Ten persons were sick at one time last week in the family of John Miller, Jr., city editor of the Erie *Gazette*, supposed to be caused by eating fresh pork.

A reduction running from five to twenty per cent., it is rumored, will take place at the Pennsylvania Steel Works, Harrisburg, at the beginning of next month.

Arthur Ingham, one of the oldest citizens of Greene county, died at the residence of his son, in Franklin township, a few days ago, at the age of eighty-five years.

The Cambridge *Index* says: "It is rumored that Wm. George, of Venango, lost $3,500 on his way from Meadville on Thursday last. We have not learned the particulars."

At an apple paring at Fritztown, Berks county, recently, a garter snake was brought in with a basket of apples. It made a lively sensation until it was dispatched.

POLITICAL.

State.

MEETING AT NEW CASTLE—THE THINLY VENEERED DEMOCRATIC TEMPERANCE DODGE.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., October 23, 1875.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in White Hall, last night, addressed by Hon. B. C. Christy, of your city, and Hon. E. W. Jackson, of Mercer. The main feature of the campaign in this county has been the prohibition movement, that party having nominated a full county ticket, while their nominee for Governor, Rev. R. Audley Browne, also resides in this county. Messrs. Christy and Jackson, among the most prominent of the members of the Legislature in 1875, who labored against the repeal of Local Option, did good service to the cause last night. The active part they took against repeal, and the facts as undeniably set forth by them has, and will continue, to work great good.

From a careful study of the situation during the past three days, it is clear the temperance movement is steadily on the wane. If Lawrence county gives, *at the outside*, four hundred votes for Rev. Browne, it will be because it will very greatly recover from the damaging blows which up to this time have very greatly demoralized it.

From being an indifferent looker-on, I now feel the urgency of every Republican thoroughly enlisting his heartiest energies for the success of the *whole ticket*, particularly when the temperance party have taken upon themselves to carry on the campaign *specially against the success of the Republican ticket*—a work which the Democratic party here cheerfully concedes them; and as a consequence have held no meetings, effected no organization, are lying back, hoping to come in sweepstakes. It is time *Republicans from principle* should throw their whole weight into the scale for the whole ticket.

Look for not less than twelve hundred majority for Hartranft and the whole ticket from here and Lawrence.

The Ohio storm destroyed Farmer Piollet's harvest.

The nomination of Dr. Boyer for the Senate does not take well in Centre county.

Bradford county was never more thoroughly awake politically than it is this year.

The Democrats concede Hartranft 15,000 majority in Philadelphia, but the Republicans claim 25,000.

General Sam. Cary is of the solemn conviction that the country has gone to the bow-wows. He has evidently mistaken himself for the country.

It is stated that Judge Kelley is disheartened by the result of his efforts in Ohio, and he now desires to remain in the Republican party, with which he announces that he will act in the House of Representatives in the future.

The New York *Times* says truthfully that the present State Treasurer of this Commonwealth could not have stolen any thing during the past year, even if he had desired, without collusion with the Auditor General, who is a Democrat.

Past Grand Worthy Patriarch John Bardsley has written a letter to Father Herlihy, in which he denounces the action of Brownie, Black & Co., and says: "I have no faith in the leaders in this movement, knowing many of them to be disappointed politicians and aspirants."

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Court House at Lebanon on Monday night. Mr. Jeremiah E. Dougherty presided. Hon. John L. Stevens, of Mainer Hon. E. J. Morris, of Philadelphia, and Hon. Thomas W. Killorgin, of Lebanon, made speeches.

At the approaching State election estimates of gains and losses will, by joint request of the Republican and Democratic State Committees, be based upon the vote in 1874 for Lieutenant Governor. It may be recalled that on the 8th of October, 1874, Latta, Democratic candidate, received a majority of 4,697 over Olmsted, his Republican competitor.

Many persons have admired the splendid cut stone used in the construction of Piollet's grand barn at Wysox. It is charged and not denied that years ago Piollet had a contract to build certain bridges on the State canal; that the said stone was paid for by the Commonwealth, to be used in facing and coping on the bridges, and that Piollet used it in the construction of his barn instead.

The Democratic Committee are posting **in the southern part of the State large** bills containing a representation of Piollet in the act of holding a plow and driving a pair of oxen. The Colonel's hands have not touched a plow handle for thirty years. To be sure, he sometimes makes "rail fence" when returning to his home from town; but otherwise, his farming is done by proxy.—*Bradford Republican.*

The Labor Reformers of Carbon county have nominated T. D. Clauss for Treasurer, Bernard Phillips for Register and Recorder, Washington Snyder and Daniel Rouse for Commissioners, Michael McHugh and J. K. Rickert for Auditors, Dr. Stapp for Coroner, and Charles Ashbach for County Surveyor. Messrs. Clauss, Phillips, Rouse, McHugh, Carroll and Stapp are the Democratic nominees for the same positions.

Prothonotary Johnson, of Delaware county, has been looking closely into the school statistics of this State, and has ascertained that the counties where the Democracy rule they pay their teachers an average of thirty-six dollars a month, and keep their schools open but five and a quarter months in the year, while the Republican counties pay an average of thirty-five dollars a month, and keep the schools open an average of seven months in the year.

In 1803 the coal miners of this vicinity petitioned the Legislature to pass an act, forbidding the bosses to pay off the men in "store orders." When that bill came up, Pershing, who was at Harrisburg, *voted against it.* If the Democrats succeed in electing Pershing for Governor, we wonder how he would like to get his salary paid in "store orders." And yet if that sort of pay is good enough for coal miners it is good enough for him.—*Monongahela Republican.*

The *Patriot* having been the only party in Pennsylvania to make the charge that certain vouchers were stolen from the Auditor General's office, we made free to charge that these vouchers had been stolen by the Democrats, *to enable the Patriot to make the charge that the Republicans had stolen them.* The blow struck after the twenty-four hours after they found themselves detected, the *Patriot* appeared with items of expenditure on the Governor's house *which it is impossible to procure from anything in the world but the vouchers alleged to have been stolen!* Hence we are strongly of the opinion that the *Patriot* stole these vouchers, and has conveniently "found" them when the theft was detected.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The vote of Pennsylvania has been about as irregular in its aggregate as that of Ohio. In 1865 it was 354,386; in 1866 it rose as high as 397,570; in 1867 it fell again to 354,570; and 1868 it ascended to 485,155. This was followed on by the vote of 1872, which was 672,449, while in 1873 the poll was only 464,294, and in 1874 it was 554,339. Thus in 1873 there were over 208,000 voters who did not vote, and in 1874 there were over 118,000. A full vote is a certain Republican victory. Beginning with the year 1856 the Democrats only carried the State in 1856, 1857, 1862, 1867 and 1874, the Republicans being victorious in each of the other twelve years. The lowest Democratic majority was 307 and the highest 14,619, but that was in 1857. At no time since that date has the Democratic party carried the State by more than last year's majority, 4,673. The lowest Republican majority was 5,000 in 1869, and the highest was 125,000 for Grant in 1872. The vote on the State ticket was 36,000 in 1872. From these facts the reader may see what ground really exists for calling Pennsylvania a doubtful State. Its Republican majority is and has been in all of the most decisive kind. A full vote is sure to be a Republican victory.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes to that journal, under date of the 24th, as follows: Within the past few days I have seen gentlemen from the Lykens Valley coal fields of the county, where it was supposed the Democracy would make great inroads on the Republican vote, but the report now is that these men are better organized in a political sense, in favor of regular Republican candidates, than they were three years ago, when Dauphin county gave its largest Republican majority. The effort to array the miners against Governor Hartranft has not been as successful as was claimed, notwithstanding Straley, the leader of the miners, is now traveling over the anthracite coal region as an agent of the Democratic State Central Committee, endeavoring to induce the miners to vote the Democratic ticket. This trick is too well known to be effective, and the counteracting influence is in the effect produced by the result of the Ohio election. Every unemployed man in the coal region who has the ability to reason for himself sees and knows that the cause which has thrown him out of work, instead of being political, is purely one of private or corporate mismanagement, with which the Republican party has had no connection, but which can only be remedied by preventing political convulsion, adding to the general panic by placing a party in power whose policy of government is inimical to home industry and domestic prosperity, and which would, if it could, introduce the pauper labor system of Europe in this country, and cut down wages to a level with those paid in England, Germany and France. I repeat my assurance of a few weeks past, that this region is in a sound and healthy political Republican condition. I further say to the three great counties of Dauphin, Lebanon and Lancaster, that all other portions of Pennsylvania are as well for Hartranft, he will have not less than 30,000 majority, and there is no reason why the same sentiments should not prevail elsewhere. No amount of Democratic misrepresentation can affect our cause here, simply because it is lodged in the thought of an intelligent people who appreciate and fully understand the importance of the issues involved in the contest.

General.

The Massachusetts Republicans ridicule the idea that Governor Gaston has a ghost of a chance of re-election. They claim that he will run behind his majority.

The New York *Tribune* says "about fifty per cent. of the men who go to Albany now-a-days are thieves." And the other fifty per cent. are Republicans."

Senator Thurman's best utterance of late is to the effect that it is doubtful whether the time will ever come when a Presidential aspirant can try to stop a pile-driver without getting smashed.

The Democratic victories this year are: Connecticut, Kentucky and Clinton, Miss. They got twenty-two majority in Clinton, one white-liner and twenty-three "niggers" being killed.—*Buffalo Express.*

Governor Allen says he has not a bit of personal regret at his defeat. He is only sorry for the people and the party. As it is all the people's doing, it doesn't seem necessary for him to waste sympathy on them. They will doubtless be able to bear up under it.

A ROUSING RATIFICATION.

The Thirteenth Ward Waxing Warm—Private Dalzell makes a Stirring Speech—The Marching Clubs Turn Out—Four Thousand People In Attendance.

One of the most successful meetings of the campaign was held Thursday night at the corner of Webster avenue and Kirkpatrick street. The attendance was quite large, estimated at four thousand or more, and very enthusiastic. One of the noticeable features was the presence of so many voters. The Central Hartranft and Duquesne clubs formed in front of the City Hall and marched to the place of meeting, headed by a brass band. Here they were joined by other clubs, forming which was one of the colored clubs, accompanied by a martial band. The meeting had been organized and was waiting for the arrival of the torchlights. As the columns filed into position the entire audience joined in three rousing cheers for the "torchlight brigade;" then all joined in three more and a "tiger" for Hartranft. Thus the exercises of the evening were begun. The same enthusiastic spirit was manifested throughout the entire meeting, and it safely may be predicted that the old Thirteenth ward will make it known by her vote on election day that this great enthusiasm was genuine.

The chairman opened the meeting by a few well timed remarks, after which he introduced Col. Richard Realf, who spoke on the several issues for the space of ten minutes. Then followed

PRIVATE DALZELL.

The next was Private Dalzell, of Ohio, who made the speech of the evening. His manner is such as not only to attract attention, but to hold it. Being fresh from the battlefields of Ohio, his sketches of some of the skirmishes, and his descriptions of the men engaged in it were especially interesting. Owing to the crowded condition of our columns we have room for the following short sketch of his speech:

This is not the first time that I have come over into Pennsylvania to help you. My eyes, this

Evening Communiter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

THE LAST WORD.

This is the last chance we will have of reaching the readers of our weekly edition before the election.

We beseech them, one and all, to use every possible effort to get out a full Republican vote. Let each reader of this see to it not only that he gets his own vote in, but that all whom he can reach are induced to follow his example.

In war, it is the bullets that are shot which do the work, and not those in the cartouch-box; and in elections it is the ballots in the box that count, not those which remain unpolled. If the voter gives us his sympathy, he does well; but if he casts his vote as an abiding evidence of his sympathy, he does better. The proof of a man's sympathy with our cause is to be found in his vote alone. If we have 400,000 Republicans in this State and only 300,000 of them vote, the other 100,000 are of no earthly service.

Cast, then, your own vote, and afterward give your attention to your neighbors. A full vote is a Republican victory, and a full vote can be had only by earnest, steady and persistent work.

You have got, in this State, the very best State administration you have ever had. The excellence of Governor HARTRANFT's management of State affairs, his purity of life, honesty and integrity of character, are freely conceded by his opponents. Reward him by a triumphant re-election. He richly deserves it. He has earned your approval, and a faithful public servant must not be cast off for one who has done nothing to deserve the place. Stand by the best Governor the State has ever possessed, and show your appreciation of honesty and capacity by giving him a triumphant re-election.

And do not forget RAWLE. He, too, is honest, upright and worthy; and it would be a disgrace to supplant one so deserving with a man of unclean hands such as his opponent is proved to be. We want a man above reproach in the State Treasurer's office, and such a man, beyond question, is HENRY RAWLE.

We address this last appeal to our readers in the solemn conviction that our cause is right, our platform sure, our candidates worthy, and our duty to support them plain. The duty of the hour is to stand by the right firmly, and to leave nothing undone that can be done honorably to secure the success of our candidates and principles. We have labored hard to perform our share of the work, and now we look to you for what remains to be done. Voting, intelligent voting, is one of the highest duties of the good citizen, and he will have the least cause to reproach himself, when the election it over, who discharges that duty most faithfully.

HUNT UP YOUR TAX RECEIPTS.

EVERY man is needed at the front.

LET there be no stay-at-home voters this year.

MERE expectancy of a Republican victory will not bring it. Work will.

VOTE the Republican ticket if you wish the public business properly conducted.

AS THE day of election draws near, our friends should redouble their labors.

LET no personal consideration of comfort or convenience stand in the way of voting.

DON'T help the Democracy by throwing away your votes on temperance candidates.

REPUBLICANS, are each of you doing your duty? If not, go to work, and work with a will!

A PERSONAL canvass is the most effectual work that can be done toward securing a political victory.

REBELLION is not dead. It only sleeps, ready to spring into being at the nod of its leaders and sympathizers.

MEN with deformed records make poor "reform" candidates, as PERSHING and PIOLLET will next week find to their cost.

THE Republican party was the growth of necessity, the creation of the ideas of the nineteenth century against those that took hold of other ages.

AFTER fifteen months' rule of the Wisconsin "Reformers" the State expenditures exceed the revenues by $360,000, and this is the way it works everywhere.

EVERY temperance vote diverted from the Republican ticket is a vote for the restoration of the Democracy to power. And we all know what that means.

PUT the power in their hands, and the Democratic party would ring the credit of the Government into the abyss of repudiation, and ultimately into bankruptcy.

SAM. RANDALL and SPEERARE both very much concerned now about "reform." Let them begin the good work by refunding their back pay. That would be a "reform" in good earnest.

VOTERS who wish to see the county business carried on with fidelity and to the greatest benefit of the whole people of the county, will cast their ballots for the whole Republican ticket.

THERE are some things which no decent man can stomach. General H. W. SLOCUM, heretofore a prominent New York Democrat, has come out unequivocally in favor of the Republican ticket, in that State.

AS MIGHT have been expected, the Democratic report that Secretary CHANDLER had threatened to dismiss all clerks who had failed to contribute to the election fund, turns out to be a Democratic lie.

LET every Republican in the county be at his post on election day. If all are there and each man does his duty the Republicans of the county will witness a victory similar to those we had a few years ago.

CAST, then, your own vote, and afterward give your attention to your neighbors. A full vote is a Republican victory, and a full vote can be had only by earnest, steady and persistent work.

DON'T desert the ship that has weathered successfully the great storm of treason, and rode out the lesser gales of governmental reconstruction and the security of liberty. The party deserves well, let it be continued in well-doing.

LET the farmers and workingmen of Pennsylvania remember that with creating the necessity for extra taxes the Democrats had everything to do, but that with the abatement of taxes they have had nothing at all to do.

THE Republican party is opposed to any policy that seeks to divide the public school funds, or to introduce into the schools sectarian influences. It will maintain the present system, as the best safeguard to the liberties of the people.

BUCKALEW says that the Erie platform "is an utter abandonment of Democratic principles," and for *that* reason he expects it to win. He thinks abandonment of principle is a sure Democratic card; but he reckons without his host.

EVEN if it be true that the right of Prohibition agitators to peacefully assemble and to meet constructive false witness against their neighbors is guaranteed by the Constitution, they might, nevertheless, be engaged in a great deal better business.

EVERY citizen should vote. To fail in this sacred duty is to put in peril wise laws and good government. There is so much ignorance to contend against in this country that neglect of the franchise, on the part of intelligent citizens, becomes an unpardonable sin.

SHAM CARY yesterday tried to explain to a number of callers in this city the reason why he ran so far behind his ticket. He did not state the real cause, however, nor, until he learns to see himself as others see him, will he be willing to acknowledge himself a first-class fraud.

FRANK HUGHES, the author of the Erie platform, in a speech at Wilkesbarre, on inflation as a political heresy. When the man who frames a platform is constrained to abandon it, the inference isfair that the whole party has repudiated it.

THE MENDACIOUS REPORT OF THE STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The reply of State Treasurer MACKEY to the electioneering screed of a political investigating committee appointed by one branch of the Legislature last winter, is regarded by all thinking men who have read it as conclusive and unanswerable. Even the Philadelphia *Times*, a Democratic organ, admits that it completely sweeps away the flimsy cobwebs of the committee.

The pretense of the committee that because $3,400,000 of the revenue of the sinking fund has not been applied to the reduction of the debt, it must therefore have been stolen, is the silliest thing the campaign has produced. The Legislature, by its appropriations during the past fifteen years, has appropriated more money than the revenue of the general fund would pay. The only recourse, in such case, was to the sinking fund; and the practice has grown up, sanctioned by the Legislature, of meeting the general appropriations, year by year, without special regard to the fund from which the payments were taken. It was not a good practice; but that was not the fault of the administrative officers of the State. The Legislature forced it to be done, and it was always done with its consent.

The $3,400,000 have not, therefore, been stolen. That sum has been used to meet the current appropriations made by the Legislature, and this application of the State funds grew out of the fact that more revenues were set apart for the sinking fund than were needed, and too little revenue was set apart for the general fund. The deficiency of the one was supplied by the other. It was simply taking the money out of one pocket and putting it in another. The money has all been honestly paid out and honorably accounted for.

The other charge of this smelling committee, that the various State Treasurers, since 1865, have charged $1,200,000 more, as interest on the State debt than was due upon it, is equally silly, as we shall show. And we beg particular attention to the facts we are about to state.

The interest on the State debt is not payable *at* the State Treasury, nor is it payable *by* the State Treasurer. The only interest paid directly by the State Treasurer is accrued interest upon bonds redeemed, and this, since 1865, has amounted to only $379,364, or less than $50,000 per annum. The interest on the Agricultural College scrip and Chambersburg certificates has also been paid at the State Treasury, but this, since 1866, has amounted to only $119,309—making a total of direct payments of interest from the State Treasury, in eight years, of but $498,573. This, in a total of eighteen millions interest paid within that time, for interest, is a small sum.

The interest on the State debt is made payable, by law, *at* and *by* the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia. This State Treasurer has nothing to do with except to furnish, in gross, the money which it pays out in detail. That bank is made, by law, the Fiscal Agent of the State, and the State bonds on their face specify, as the law requires, that the interest thereon is payable by that institution. It, and it alone, is the disbursing agent of the State, and, if the investigating committee knew anything about the law, which is doubtful, it should have held the bank responsible for any deficiency, if there is any, and not the State Treasurers. That the bank has honestly and faithfully performed the duty committed to it by law is one of the most substantial banks of the State, and its officers are men of the staunchest integrity. The report of the committee is, in fact, an attack upon their probity and honesty; but it will prove innocuous. The bank has had a legal voucher for every dollar it has paid, and these vouchers are on file in the Auditor General's office, where the committee could, if it had wanted to, have had access to them.

The laws creating this Fiscal Agency were passed in Democratic times, by Democratic Legislatures, and we presume this bank was chosen as well from the consideration of its solidity and trustworthiness as a bank, as from the fact that its officers were Democrats. There is no such thing, of course, as a Democratic bank; but so far as such an institution *can* be Democratic, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank was properly regarded as entitled to that classification. It has faithfully discharged the trust reposed in it, and has never subjected itself to a particle of reproach. This Democratic committee has been the first to fling a stone at it; but the stone, it must be understood, was aimed at the State Treasurer, not at it, and simply failed of its aim.

This Fiscal Agent of the State has its accounts audited by the Auditor General, just as any other agent of the State. It has, within the last ten years, disbursed nearly eighteen millions of the State money, for interest, and it has accounted to the Auditor General for every dollar received by it. The idea, therefore, that the State Treasurers have, within ten years, made way with $1,200,000 of interest money more than they have accounted for is supremely preposterous. The interest has been paid by the Fiscal Agency of the State, and the State Treasurers have had nothing whatever to do with the matter beyond furnishing it the money to disburse as required by law.

A FEW VOTES FROM THE LEGISLATIVE RECORD OF CYRUS L. PERSHING.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

It is claimed that Mr. Pershing gave a cordial support to the Government in the late war. Read the following, and ask yourself if they were the votes of a loyal and patriotic man?

Voted for Resolution declaring the Emancipation Proclamation unconstitutional and the President's acts arbitrary. —*See Journal House of Representatives of Pennsylvania*, 1863, page 887.

Voted against ratifying the amendment to the constitution abolishing Slavery.—*See House Journal*, 1865, page 172.

Voted against the passage of the Act of May 4, 1864, (P. L. page 221), providing for the organization of the militia.—*See Legislative Record*, 1864, page 918.

Voted against the passage of the act of August 25, 1864, (P. L. page 990), giving a bounty to soldiers right to vote.—*See Legislative Record*, 1864, page 1330.

Opposed the passage of act of May 2, 1864, (P. L. page 732,) providing for the payment of the interest on the State in legal tender notes, instead of specie. He also took the position that the United States Legal Tender Act was unconstitutional.—*See his remarks in Legislative Record for* 1864, page 140, etc.

The significance of this opposition consisted in the fact that gold at that date commanded a premium of nearly 100 per cent.

It is alleged that Mr. PERSHING is the friend of the working man. Let men who toil for bread, examine the following votes, and determine for themselves whether these are in the interest of the laboring classes:

Voted against passage of Act to prohibit corporations paying their employees in orders upon stores.—*See House Journal*, 1863, *pages* 796, 797.

Voted for passage of Act to make employees of railroad companies responsible for accidents.—*See House Journal*, 1865, *pages* 619, 620.

The three following votes further illustrate the attitude of Mr. PERSHING in the great contest between the corporations and the people. He was not with the people:

Voted against repealing the act of 7th March, 1861, releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from payment of tonnage tax.—*See House Journal* 1862, *page* 558.

Voted for the passage of an Act, giving the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company power to construct branches without limit or restriction.—*See House Journal*, 1866, *page* 583.

Voted for the Repeal of the Charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company.—*See Legislative Record*, 1864, *page* 890.

The following is of interest to every farmer and lot owner in Pennsylvania:

Under Democratic rule in Pennsylvania, the farmers and householders paid $1,500,000 a year of State tax, and the great corporations almost escaped taxation on their vast wealth. In 1866, the Republican party urged the repeal of all State tax on the farms and homes of our people, and the taxation of corporations in their stead. CYRUS L. PERSHING "DODGED" the vote.—*See Legislative Record*, 1866, *page* 231.

The crowning impeachment of Mr. PERSHING'S claim to broad or decent Statesman ship, is founded on the vote following, especially directed against a class of our citizens who were then helpless, ragged orphans:

Voted for bill to prohibit negroes coming into the State to make it their temporary or permanent residence.—*See House Journal*, 1863, *pages* 546 *and* 547.

A FORGERY.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." The *Post*, demoralized as it is, degraded by supporting a bribe-taker for one of the chief State offices, has added forgery to its other follies. It published yesterday the following as emanating from the Republican County Committee:

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN COUNTY COMMITTEE, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, October 25, 1875.

* * * * * * *

It will not be advisable for the press to enter into any contest with the *Post* newspaper concerning its malicious charges touching the acts and commissions collected by the County Attorney. Any discussion of the subject at this time can only have a tendency to defeat the State and county ticket. The best policy is silence.

No such circular was ever issued by the Republican County Committee, nor did it ever emanate from any other authorized quarter. It is a brazen forgery, and the publishers of it have not even the excuse of ignorance to plead. They know better than to suppose any such circular was ever framed or thought of by those to whom it is attributed.

We are able to speak by authority when we say that the Republican County Committee never thought the matter spoken of worthy of a moment's consideration. All its meetings have been open to the public, and all its acts have been made public promptly. Its members know that the City Solicitor could not pocket any commissions collected in suits instituted by the city, and that the electioneering stories of the *Post* are the sheerest fabrications. They have not, therefore, thought it worth while to bother themselves with the puerilities of that sheet. The latter was mean enough and low enough in its fabrications about the city suits; what need was there to add to that degradation a forgery so barefaced as the above?

THE GOVERNMENT DENOUNCED.

Old BILL ALLEN, in his speech on the South Side on Monday night, showed his old rebel proclivities by denouncing the Government of the Union as oppressive and tyrannical. He said:

"OF ALL THE INSTRUMENTALITIES THAT WERE EVER DEVISED BY MANKIND FOR OPPRESSING THE MANY AND ENRICHING THE FEW, THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES HAS BEEN THE WORST."

When a man gets to denouncing his own Government, and calling it the worst on the face of the earth, when he knows that it is not, and that it is really the best, he is not only far gone in treason but low down in demagogism. If we had a tyrannical government, such croakers as he would not be permitted to run up and down through the earth denouncing it. Fortunately, the people know that their government is a good and liberal one, and they will take good care that it does not fall into the hands of such libellers of it as Old BILL ALLEN and his party friends.

WILL VOTE FOR JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

ALL the Boys in blue; and

EVERY patriotic citizen of Pennsylvania who stood firm and loyal to the Union during the late rebellion; and

EVERY unprejudiced intelligent voter who is in favor of an honest, faithful and impartial administration of our State Government; and

EVERY farmer and land holder who is opposed to a renewal of the State tax upon his lands and tenements; and

EVERY business man who is in favor of making greenbacks and national bank notes convertible into gold and silver at the option of the holder; and

EVERY conscientious citizen of this Commonwealth who will sit calmly down and look back upon the record of the three candidates for Governor and see which of them has rendered the best service to his country and should accordingly be remembered and rewarded by the people; and

EVERY TRUE REPUBLICAN in Pennsylvania.

"QUIT FOOLING AROUND"

"Any longer to induce men to change their minds," says the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, and the advice is as good for this latitude as for that, "and GET OUT THE VOTE! Every man who has brains enough to reach a conclusion has made up his mind already. Any one who has not yet reached a decision is not worth struggling with. All we now want is a full vote, and that secures us a victory. *Get out the vote!* Let your arrangements all tend to that vital necessity. We have the enemy on the run now. Bring up the last reserve and charge along the whole line, and the battle is won. The opposition is in extremity. A part of its leaders are engaged in betraying the party because they can no longer rule it. Another section is spitting on the platform. While yet another swallows the candidates and platform as they would salts and senna. The whole mob is demoralized. And so GET OUT THE FULL REPUBLICAN VOTE!"

BEWARE OF BOGUS TICKETS.

Every candidate on the Democratic ticket, under the insane delusion that he has a chance of being elected, is engaged in circulating bogus Republican tickets, with his own name inserted therein. This is a fraud and a cheat, and should be treated as such. Let every Republican voter refuse to receive tickets from Democratic hands. Take no ticket which you are not sure is genuine; and compare your ticket, before you vote it, with the authorized Republican poster at the polls. If it bears that comparison you will know you have not been imposed on.

EXAMINE YOUR TICKETS.

We urge every Republican voter to make a close scrutiny of his ticket before voting, to see that it is all straight and regular. *Bogus tickets* will be plenty, and every device will be resorted to to defraud the unsuspecting voter. We *know* that the Republican county ticket is already being mixed by the opposition, in the interest of Mr. PATTERSON, and more of it will be done. The Republican ticket has been printed with the name of Mr. PATTERSON for Sheriff, instead of RICHARD H. FIFE. Again we say, examine your tickets closely. Do not suffer yourselves to be defrauded.

HON. C. L. POORMAN, OF OHIO,

An eloquent speaker, and formerly a resident of Pittsburgh, will speak to-night, on the South Side.

On Thursday night in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth wards.

On Friday night in New Virginia, Mercer county, and on Saturday night in Connellsville, Fayette county.

Mr. POORMAN addresses himself mainly to the laboring men, and they should embrace this rare chance to hear him.

BE CAREFUL

to examine your tickets before depositing them in the ballot-box. Every species of trickery will be resorted to by the Democrats in order to secure votes for PATTERSON, MECHLING and other Democratic candidates.

ONE VOTE

may decide the fate of the ticket. What Republican can assume the responsibility of a defeat? Let no personal consideration of comfort or convenience stand in the way of voting

VOTE EARLY

and then look after your indifferent neighbors and bring them out.

A CORRESPONDENT who has not heretofore affiliated with the Republican party, writes that there is one thing which recommends Governor HARTRANFT to him more favorably than cardloads of campaign eulogy could recommend him, and that is, that he has incurred the special enmity of the Prohibitionists; "since, whenever a respectable citizen is attacked by that reckless and intemperate crew, he necessarily attracts, in so far forth, the friendship of those who believe that reason and moral principle should rule in the affairs of men." There are many other people, not members of the Republican party, who are governed by like views. The bitterness of judgment, extravagance of speech and utter absence of the spirit of fairness and truth, which have characterized the Prohibitory campaign in this State, this year, had the effect of commending the Republican ticket to hundreds of voters who otherwise might not have supported it. Sectaries who go out of their way to make gross personal attacks upon gentlemen who are their peers in all that constitutes purity of life and worth of character, rows returning to [illegible] and their personal arrows found themselves.

In his wild harrangue on the South Side on Monday night Governor ALLEN, of Ohio, said that his State was Democratic fifty thousand majority two weeks before the election, but that money came in and bought votes enough to give a victory to the Republican party, which was tantamount to saying that Democratic votes are an article of public merchandise, and can be bought and sold at will. He also intimated that a good many of the Democrats of Allegheny county were ready to sell their ballots to the highest bidder. What do they think of these slanderous insults, and of the men at whose instance the wretched traducer was induced to come here and open his batteries of calumny upon the rank and file of the very party in whose behalf he professed to speak?

THE Philadelphia *North American*, in commenting upon the fact that Governor HARTRANFT has not been assailed in this campaign by his opponents, says:

"It must be regarded as something remarkable that after three years of added service the opposition is unable to bring a charge against Governor Hartranft. The leaders are compelled to testify to his integrity and high deserving as a public man. Had he blundered his blunders would now be made the most of. Had he administered State affairs corruptly the fact would now be ready to tell against him. But he has neither blundered nor sinned against honor or honesty. Few Governors have been more sorely tried, and none have borne severe trial so entirely to the satisfaction of the masses. He stands conspicuously out among public men as a man of sound judgment, great executive ability and unblemished personal worth."

THERE is every indication of the complete success of our county ticket. The party is united almost as one man upon the various candidates, while there is much dissatisfaction among the Democrats in regard to their ticket, and every day of the canvass adds to the demoralization of its supporters. A little extra work, and the whole Republican ticket will be elected by a majority so rousing and decisive as to restore to Allegheny county the honor to which she is rightfully entitled—that of the banner Republican county of the nation.

THE recall of ALLEN to Ohio, after making but one speech in this State, indicates that the venerable old demagogue must have made a fool of himself on Monday night, or that some new rascality in manipulating the election returns in Ohio is contemplated. The former is probably the nearest guess. Certainly any party pretending to be decent *should* be ashamed of that Monday night speech of his, and we have charity enough to believe that the Democratic leaders here *were* ashamed of it. They did the wisest possible thing for themselves in sending the old dotard home.

LET every Republican voter remember that a vote this year is a vote also for next year, a vote for the Republican party of the nation as well as for the Republican party of Pennsylvania. Strengthen by your votes the general party for the great contest of the Centennial year. Every Republican in the State ought to look at it in this light, and feel the responsibility that lies upon him personally. The issues of next year are scarcely less important than the issues of the war. The Keystone State did not lag then; let it lead now.

THE name of Bishop SIMPSON was, we are sure, used by the Prohibitionists of this county without authority. He has not yet arrived home from Europe; and we are sure he would never permit his name to be used in any such connection. He is a temperance man, but he is also a sensible man, and the latter fact seems to have been left out of consideration altogether by those who presumed to parade him as the friend of a disreputable political *vendetta*.

WITH the full vote of the State we have in Pennsylvania at least forty thousand Republican majority, and it is the bounden duty of Republicans to see that every vote is gotten out, thereby not only insuring to the party its fullest expression of power on the general result, but also making sure of the success everywhere of the Republican local tickets. Our full vote this year will place Pennsylvania in her rightful position at the head of the Republican column next year.

WE do not see why this is not a good currency and financial creed: "Opposition to inflation; opposition to contraction; opposition to incessant tinkering with the currency, so that the business interests of the country may not be in a constant state of apprehension; a steady and prudent advance toward resumption of specie payment."

LET every Republican bear in mind that his vote this year will have a double effect. It will not only help to demonstrate the unbroken strength of the Republican cause in the Keystone State, but it will fortify that strength throughout the Union. It affords an opportunity for every Republican to stamp his convictions on the Presidential campaign. Embrace it.

THE most encouraging reports come up from all parts of the State, indicating steady Republican gains. Our friends are doing good, solid work, and, actuated by principle and inspired by enthusiasm, will give their ticket a vote that will be cause for general satisfaction. Allegheny county will do her full share toward obtaining the victory which awaits the Republicans.

IN A suit involving the question of the effect of pardons in cases of confiscation, the Supreme Court of the United States has just decided that the pardon of the President could not avail for the purpose of a restoration of property rights in cases where property of the claimant had been seized, condemned and sold in the exercise of the sovereign belligerent rights.

THE Democratic leaders of this State are now trying to wriggle out of the fatal position in which their platform has placed them respecting the financial question. It is too late for that dodge to avail them anything, however. They will have to stand by the ghastly repudiation specter which themselves evoked.

PAUNCHEOUS PIOLLET has about relinquished all hopes of election. He believes, however, that if he had about fifty pounds more of paunch on him, he would certainly be successful. He maintains that people have no idea how far paunch goes among the Democratic masses. He believes that it discounts brains all the time.

THE total vote cast in Ohio this year was greater by nearly forty thousand than that cast a year ago in our own State. This disparity will not obtain at the ensuing election, however. We believe that every true Republican in the State will not only vote, but will vote his party ticket solid and straight.

THE next annual session of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry will be held in Louisville on the 15th of next month. Members are requested to take with them specimens of the leading products, and also the minerals of their respective localities, for exhibition during the session.

THE REASON WHY

Every Reflecting Citizen in Pennsylvania Should Vote for Governor Hartranft:

Because—he is honest and capable.

Because—he has filled the Executive office during the past three years with enduring credit to himself, and with unflinching fidelity to the true interests of the Commonwealth.

Because—he endangered life and health, sacrificed the comforts of home for the hardships of the camp, and imperilled the happiness and welfare of his family, in defense of his country.

Because—he deserves, personally, politically and officially, to be re-elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

THE REASON WHY

every reflecting citizen in Pennsylvania Should Not Vote for C. L. Pershing:

Because—he is untried and without Executive experience in the affairs of this Commonwealth.

Because—his sympathies were with the rebels in their wicked attempt to overthrow this Government.

Because—there is nothing in his public record to entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the people of Pennsylvania.

Because—his political sentiments are in full accord with all the abominable heresies which make up the sum of substance of our modern "Democracy."

Because—his election would return to power the same class of men whose management of our State affairs, when formerly in power, was disastrous to the best interests of the Commonwealth.

The Campaign Slander

TREASURER MACKEY RESPONDS.

The Puerile Attempt of the Democracy to Make Capital for their Ticket Defeated—A Statement Fortified by Convincing Figures Presented in Answer to the Committee Paper.

Below we print a statement of State Treasurer Mackey in reply to the charges of the House of Representatives' Committee regarding the conduct of his department.

Hon. O. H. Reighard, Chairman:

SIR: A document was given to the newspapers on Thursday last, signed by you in conjunction with A. Smith, Milton A. Embick and Fred. W. Gunster, all Democratic members of the House of Representatives of this State, which purports to be a report emanating from a committee of the Legislature appointed to investigate the management of the State Treasury. In it, after commenting upon the failure of witnesses to testify in answer to your request, you endeavor to impress upon the public by indirection that the sum of $6,044,726 has been abstracted from the public revenues, as follows:

Unlawfully taken from the sinking Fund	$3,400,000
Interest on public deposits	1,400,000
Overcharge in interest account	1,122,301
Overcharge in gold premiums	121,427
Total	$6,044,728

The failure of the witnesses to respond to your process is accounted for by the utter absence of any lawful or constitutional warrant for the powers your committee usurped. It is without authority of law or the constitutions, being the creature of a single branch of the Legislature without power to enforce its process or provide for its expenses according to your own confession, and in its inception was well understood to be a mere auxiliary to the Democratic party in the present campaign. The latest members of the Judiciary Committee of the present House of Representatives assumed this position in a formal report. The Republicans of the House sustained them by a unanimous vote, and have evinced no desire at any time from any individual or corporation upon the public deposits. So that your amount set down as interest received is purely the coinage of your brain.

In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the fact that you have omitted in your investigation and report to commence with the term of Wm. V. McGrath, the last Democratic State Treasurer, though specially instructed by the House of Representatives to *commence* at that point; that you have omitted to give to the public the calculations upon which you base the statements of your report, and have also omitted to refer to the public documents which furnish the data for your calculations, and have further omitted to mention the fact that while I declined to recognize your authority as a committee, to you, as investigators of the Legislature and men in search of information, I offered to exhibit all the books and papers of the Treasury. Yours, respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Last Democratic Rowdy Demonstration Reacting on the Party—Curtin and His Friendship for the Toilers—His Iron Clad Note—Friendship in the Shape of Two Per Cent. a Month—Democrats Disgusted with the Nomination of Jeff. Boyer for Senator, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., October 25, 1875.

It is generally conceded that the bad conduct of the Democrats who were brought here on free ride on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad from Lock Haven and intermediate points, to attend the Curtin meeting last week, has tended more to demoralize the Democrats than to unite them in Curtin's way of thinking. Even the leading Democrats admit that the meeting will not benefit them in the least; for the moral of it is, that the Democratic temperance men who were counted on for Pershing, will now vote for Hastings, as Curtin has been treated very courteously by the Republicans of this town; but his late movements have forfeited all his claims for respect from that source, and they are now disposed to take issue with him, and place where he belongs, among the bankrupt politicians and first-class demagogues. He, in his speeches, endeavors to lay great stress on his sympathy for the working and middle classes, whereas his pecuniary interest is directly the reverse to the detriment of the very classes he declares himself in sympathy with. For instance, the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, of which he is one of the principal stockholders, not only charge exorbitant rates of freight, but they collect a commission in addition to freight to pay the station agents, with the exception of four. The worst feature of this is, that they allow the agents to collect a higher commission off their patrons than they are willing to pay themselves for the same services accordingly. This feature would be fully illustrated by a merchant, who would offer to sell calico for ten cents per yard, charging his customer an additional cent for cutting it off. In his banking business, the same kind of sympathy is expressed. For instance, the Banking Company who parade his name at the head of their stockholders, as a financial strength, lend money to the poor and middle classes by filling up the following note, with good indorsers at from one to two per cent. a month or more, when they can get it:

Bank Opens at 9 A. M.—Closes at 3 P. M.

No. [illegible] Centre County Bank, Bellefonte, Pa.

[illegible] after date, without defalcation, Value received.

Comment on this note is unnecessary. It speaks for itself.

There are very few people here, who look upon Mr. Curtin as being worthy of confidence, politically. They feel that he is a sore-head and a disappointed office-seeker, and the men who applaud him are principally those whom he used to call the "Pats and Barneys." Those whom his country, he addressed at Bellefonte in 1860 at a ratification meeting, as being his enemies and traducers, and rising a step higher, in front of our Court House, he requested them "to behold your conqueror; you will be sorry you fired during the three years." With these items fresh in the minds of Democrats, his efforts to-day are unsatisfactory, nor do they admit that his accession is of any benefit to them.

Our meeting on last Friday night was well attended and was addressed by General James A. Bianer, General Robert B. Beath and Prof. Howard Day. The Democrats admit Mr. Day's ability and the force of his arguments; but he is only a "nigger," say they, yet when it comes to voting their window men are just as quick to button-hole that class of our fellow-citizens as they are those whom Curtin used to call "Pats and Barneys."

Republican meetings are being held every night, except Sunday, throughout the county. John G. Love, Esq., Chairman of our County Committee, and Daniel H. Hastings, Esq., our member of the State Central Committee, are indefatigable in their advocacy of Republican men and measures. A meeting is called for Wednesday evening at our Court House, to be addressed by Governor Hayes, of Ohio, and the Hon. Lemuel Todd, of Carlisle, Pa.

Immediately after the nominations were made at Erie, the Democrats of our county made an aggressive movement; but since the Republicans have organized they are now on the defense, and to add bad to worse, the Democratic Senatorial Conference of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield counties, after the two hundred and forty-sixth ballot, nominated the notorious Dr. Jeff. Boyer, of Clearfield county, to fill out the unexpired term of Senator Wallace. This nomination fell like a thunder-bolt on some of the independent men of our county, who denounce the action of the conference in very bitter terms. Since Boyer offered no vote for Senator Cameron for a consideration, and tried to make it appear that he was offered a consideration which he attempted to expose, the Democracy of his own county have defeated him twice, when a regularly nominated candidate for a seat in the Lower House, the last time being two years ago, when the Modoc scalped him and elected Dr. Potter, Dr. C. R. Earley, of Elk county, being his former successful competitor. The most of the leading Democrats here are free to admit that Piollet is a heavy load; but Boyer's nomination is an additional weight, which, if adhered to, bids fair to effectually to reform, about which the Democracy prate so liberally. In opposition to this Harrisburg rooster and boon companion of Sam. Josephs, the Republicans have nominated Hon. Samuel Christ, of Lock Haven. Mr. Christ is a lumber man of high standing and moral worth. He has been an honored member of the City Council for several years, and is a conscientious official. He is an industrious and active business man, full of public progress, and a man in whom his acquaintances have the most implicit confidence. This being a Democratic district, where that party is largely in the majority, the Democracy in these nominations for Senator, have a golden opportunity to show their sincerity in their cry of reform, and if consistent will cast their ballots in favor of Mr. Christ. X.

AND NOW COLORADO.

TERRITORY CARRIED BY REPUBLICANS

LET THE TIDAL WAVE ROLL ON.

DENVER, COL., October 25.—Returns thus far received from to-day's election indicate that the Republicans have carried the Territory, and that they will have a considerable majority in the Constitutional Convention. All points heard from so far report Republican majorities.

disclosed that gold during the past four years has ruled at about 1 per cent. premium, though the public impression heretofore has been quite to the contrary:

AMOUNT OF GOLD PURCHASED FOR PAYMENT OF GOLD INTEREST FOR THE YEARS 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 AND 1874.

1870.	Coupons.	Premium.	From whom purchased.
June	$ 145,000	$ 17,337 50	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
July	265,000	44,731 25	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Dec'ber	30,000	3,362 50	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Total,	$ 380,000	$ 65,551 25	
1871.			
Jan	$ 195,000	$ 21,578 37	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
July	24,420	3,327 23	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	90,600	11,412 90	C. T. Yerkes & Co.
Dec'ber	24,500	2,143 75	Sailer & Stevenson.
Total,	$ 328,920	$ 38,462 25	
1872.			
Jan	$ 20,000	$ 8,831 25	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
June	24,000	3,240 00	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	80,000	12,294 37	Drexel & Co.
Dec'ber	23,000	2,817 50	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
Total,	$ 226,000	$ 28,083 12	
1873.			
Jan	$ 25,000	$ 3,562 50	P. M. Lewis.
Jan	35,000	4,987 50	Drexel & Co.
Jan	28,000	6,075 50	Drexel & Co.
June	73,000	3,810 00	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
July	38,500	6,111 87	F. and M. Nat. Bk.
July	50,000	8,125 00	Jay Cooke & Co.
Dec'ber	24,000	2,550 00	Drexel & Co.
Total,	$ 225,100	$ 32,222 37	
1874.			
Jan	$ 83,000	$ 10,513 13	Drexel & Co.
Jan	24,000	2,767 50	Dunn, Smyth & Co.
July	25,000	2,300 00	Sailer & Stevenson.
July	63,500	6,147 19	Dunn, Smyth & Co.
"	$ 201,500	$ 24,917 82	
Total,	$1,361,520	$187,356 81	

You further charge that the State has lost $1,400,000 by a failure to collect interest at the rate of six per cent. during twelve years on the call deposits of the Treasury. It is sufficient to say that the charge is entirely gratuitous; that there is no law requiring the investment of the funds of the Commonwealth at interest; that an act of Assembly prohibits the receipt of interest upon the public deposits by public officers; that the interest if unlawfully exacted and received from the bank or individual depositing by public officers belongs not to the Commonwealth, but to the banks and depositories from whom it was unlawfully exacted, and could be recovered by them by suit at law; and finally, by your own admission, there was not a scintilla of evidence before your committee that any State Treasurer had ever received interest at any rate from any individual or corporation upon the public deposits. So that your amount set down as interest received is purely the coinage of your own brain.

In conclusion I desire to call your attention to the fact that you have omitted in your investigation and report to commence with the term of Wm. V. McGrath, the last Democratic State Treasurer, though specially instructed by the House of Representatives to *commence* at that point; that you have omitted to give to the public the calculations upon which you base the statements of your report, and have also omitted to refer to the public documents which furnish the data for your calculations, and have further omitted to mention the fact that while I declined to recognize your authority as a committee, to you, as investigators of the Legislature and men in search of information, I offered to exhibit all the books and papers of the Treasury. Yours, respectfully,

R. W. MACKEY,
State Treasurer.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

The Last Democratic Rowdy Demonstration Reacting on the Party—Curtin and His Friendship for the Toilers—His Iron Clad Note—Friendship in the Shape of Two Per Cent. a Month—Democrats Disgusted with the Nomination of Jeff. Boyer for Senator, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., October 25, 1875.

It is generally conceded that the bad conduct of the Democrats who were brought here on free ride on the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad from Lock Haven and intermediate points, to attend the Curtin meeting last week, has tended more to demoralize the Democrats than to unite them in Curtin's way of thinking. Even the leading Democrats admit that the meeting will not benefit them in the least; for the moral of it is, that the Democratic temperance men who were counted on for Pershing, will now vote for Hastings, as Curtin has been treated very courteously by the Republicans of this town; but his late movements have forfeited all his claims for respect from that source, and they are now disposed to take issue with him, and place where he belongs, among the bankrupt politicians and first-class demagogues. He, in his speeches, endeavors to lay great stress on his sympathy for the working and middle classes, whereas his pecuniary interest is directly the reverse to the detriment of the very classes he declares himself in sympathy with. For instance, the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad, of which he is one of the principal stockholders, not only charge exorbitant rates of freight, but they collect a commission in addition to freight to pay the station agents, with the exception of four. The worst feature of this is, that they allow the agents to collect a higher commission off their patrons than they are willing to pay themselves for the same services accordingly. This feature would be fully illustrated by a merchant, who would offer to sell calico for ten cents per yard, charging his customer an additional cent for cutting it off. In his banking business, the same kind of sympathy is expressed. For instance, the Banking Company who parade his name at the head of their stockholders, as a financial strength, lend money to the poor and middle classes by filling up the following note, with good indorsers at from one to two per cent. a month or more, when they can get it:

Bank Opens at 9 A. M.—Closes at 3 P. M.

cellent display to-night, and for the great interest you are manifesting in this campaign. I owe a great deal to this county for the hearty support it has given me in the delegates in convention have always voted for me unanimously, and the people have given me very handsome and flattering majorities. Not only for myself, but for all the candidates. It appears that your are thoroughly aroused and are going to do all at the coming election that can be expected of you. I come simply to thank you for what you have done in the past, and as I will not be permitted to see you again before the election, I will also take this opportunity to thank you for what you are going to do. Again thanking you for your hearty support I bid you good night."

He left the platform amidst loud cheers for the present and the Centennial Governor, and went directly to the Exposition building where a large concourse of people was waiting to receive him. Altogether the meeting was a grand success, and all are satisfied with the result.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

A GRAND OVATION MONDAY.

Torchlight Procession and Review—Over Three Thousand Torchbearers in Line—The Governor at the Exposition, &c., &c.

The ovation to Gov. Hartranft Monday evening, on the North Side, was one of the largest demonstrations that has occurred here during the present political campaign, and in point of enthusiasm it never had its equal in the city.

Governor Hartranft arrived in this city a little before eight o'clock yesterday morning, and was met at the Union Depot by John A. Myler, Esq., President of the Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny, together with a delegation of our prominent manufacturers. From the Depot the Governor was taken to Allegheny in a carriage, where he was met by the Reception Committee, consisting of the following named gentlemen: Messrs. Thomas M. Bayne, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Ad. W. Erwin, George Bellstein, Jr., Charles Stetzel, Abe Patterson, William Hosgg, Fred. Thomas, H. Frank Eraas, Hopf, W. R. Canham, J. O. S. Golden and W. Woolsey. After making a tour through the City Building the Governor and the committee visited a number of the leading manufactories in the two cities, at each of which he met with a cordial and enthusiastic greeting on the part of the workingmen.

At two o'clock P. M. the distinguished visitor arrived at the rooms of the Young Men's Republican Club, where he held a reception for nearly two hours, after which he was escorted to the residence of Mr. Myler, on Henderson's Hill, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. Here the time was spent pleasantly until nearly eight o'clock, at which time the escort of torchbearers, consisting of the Young Men's Republican Marching Club, arrived for the purpose of escorting the Governor down to North avenue, where the line of marching clubs was formed to receive him. The members of the escorting club were dressed in dark coats and pants and white vests and gloves, presenting a very fine appearance. They were preceded by the Eighteenth Regiment Band, a splendid musical organization.

AND LINE THE LINE.

From about seven till nearly nine the various thoroughfares in Allegheny presented a lively appearance, with the various clubs marching to the review ground, and, upon arrival, marching and countermarching in order to take up the several positions to which they were assigned. Chief Marshal Voeghtley was ably assisted in his work of handling the divisions, by that thorough soldier, Frank Vanhorne, acting in the capacity of chief of staff, and by a number of aids, all of whom performed their duties well. Shortly before nine o'clock the Governor, with his escort, arrived upon the ground, and at once proceeded to the head of the long line of torch-bearers, on Cedar avenue. The Governor, seated in an open carriage, together with Mayor Phillips and Mr. Myler, rode along the front of the entire line amid the tumultuous cheers of the troops and of the ten thousand people congregated in North Park. When the end of the line was reached, the marching clubs fell into column and proceeded over the prescribed route to the residence of Mayor Phillips, at the corner of Ridge avenue and Bank street, where a platform had been erected, upon which the Governor took a position, and reviewed the column as it passed. The procession moved in the following order:

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Escort of torchbearers, detailed from the various clubs.
Chief Marshal and Staff.
Eighteenth Regiment Band.
Young Men's Republican Club of Allegheny.
Band.
Pittsburgh Hartranft Club of 72.
Band.
Central Glee Club.
Latta Guards.
Band.
Thirteenth Ward Colored Club of Pittsburgh.
Band.
Duquesne Marching Club.
Band.
Old Grand Central Club of Pittsburgh (Colored).
Band.
East End Marching Club.
East Liberty Club (Colored).
Band.
Mt. Washington Club.
Band.
Second Ward, Allegheny, Club.
Band.
Third Ward, Allegheny, Club.
Third Ward, Allegheny, Junior Club.
Band.
Allegheny Central Club (colored).
Allegheny Vigilant Club (colored).
Band.
Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Minute Men.

The lateness of the hour prevents a detailed description of the various clubs in the line. It may be said, however, that the marching and appearance of all were excellent, eliciting frequent applause from the thousands of spectators who lined the side walks.

There were seventeen marching clubs in line, averaging at least two hundred men, which would make the number 3,400.

After the column had marched past the reviewing stand, Governor Hartranft re-entered his carriage and was conveyed to Diamond Square, where he briefly addressed the multitude there assembled. A synopsis of his remarks is given elsewhere.

AT THE EXPOSITION.

Leaving the meeting in Diamond Square, the Governor next proceeded to the Exposition Building. Although the hour was late and many of the people had gone home, several thousand remained to greet the distinguished visitor. He was met at the door by Messrs. Mitchell, Vannote and other members of the Executive Committee, who, after escorting him to Art Gallery and other parts of the building, brought up at Press Headquarters. The Great Western Band, during this time, played "Hail to the Chief" and other appropriate airs.

In Press Headquarters the Governor took a position in the doorway leading to the room of the Executive Committee, where for nearly half an hour he was engaged in shaking hands with the people. This concluded, under the guidance of Messrs. Vannote and Mitchell, he took another stroll through the building, after which he departed for his hotel. He goes to Beaver to-day.

The management of the Exposition deserve especial praise for the preparations made by them for the Governor's reception, an attractive feature of which was a large eagle over the central door, beneath which was the word "Welcome," all formed of gas jets.

Governor Hartranft may well be congratulated upon the reception accorded him in Allegheny. It was an ovation of the people, brought about by a sincere love for a gallant soldier and an able and capable civil officer of our great Commonwealth.

LUCY FURNACE.

Unprecedented Production of Pig Iron.

We have recently, on different occasions, noted remarkable yields of pig iron at the Isabella and Lucy furnaces, but the past week seems to have given results at the latter which are far beyond any previous estimates or anticipations. The Lucy furnaces produced, last week, 762 191-2295 tons of 2,268 pounds each. This is some forty-eight tons beyond any product yet reached in this country, and is believed to be the greatest amount of pig iron ever made, in the same length of time, by one furnace, in the world. The fuel used was sixty per cent. of Carnegie & Co.'s washed coke, and forty per cent. of Connellsville. We append the daily product:

	Gray Forge.	No. 1 Foundry.	Pounds	Tons.
Sunday	225,900		225,900	99.2254
Monday	220,300		220,300	102.2368
Tuesday	261,210	115,000	261,210	115.0920
Wednesday	203,660	40,960	244,650	107.2642
Thursday	252,390	111,000	252,390	111.2706
Friday	223,610	28,400	252,310	111.2668
Saturday	267,690	50,840	258,500	113.2268
Total	1,908,180	120,200	1,728,410	762.2295

Two hundred thousand Hindoos have been converted to Christianity within the past twenty years. The missionaries are enthusiastic over the outlook, and are extending missions in every direction.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 27, 1875.

A very complete refutation of the campaign assertion that the national banks are not taxed is given in statistics recently received from the Comptroller of the Currency in answer to inquiries from this office. The number of banks reporting the amount of taxes paid by them in 1874 was 1,875, with an aggregate capital of $453,715,911. The total of State, county and municipal taxation, paid by these banks, was $9,419,-109, establishing a ratio of that class of taxation of national banks of 2.07 per cent. on their capital. The amount of United States taxes, paid by the national banks during the same year, was $7,083,398, the percentage on capital being 1.56. It is, therefore, shown that the total of all taxation on the national banks was 3.63 per cent. in 1874. Take into consideration the fact that bank property is assessed at nearly its full value, while the assessment of real estate or merchandise represents but a moiety of its market price, and it will be seen that, far from paying no taxes at all, the national banks pay more taxes than the average of property.

—The St. Louis *Republican* comments as follows on one of the obstacles to the successful completion of the Texas Pacific Railway: "When the science of aeronautics is perfected and we get balloons under control it may be that there will be grand trunk lines by every man's door. But there seem to be multitudes who insist that the Government shall undertake the accomplishment of the impossible task. They are in full cry after Mr. T. A. Scott and his coadjutors in the project of a new Pacific road, demanding that he shall include in that enterprise a branch road to every city, town, village and hamlet throughout the South. New Orleans wants a branch, Vicksburg another, Memphis another, and so with each center of population, however insignificant, between the Mississippi and Atlantic. It is insufferable stupidity, if this senseless effort to overweight the enterprise is honest, that blinds them to the inevitable result of demanding impossibilities. This course of dividing the South was successfully employed by the opponents of the Scott project, and it seems that they are equally fortunate again this year. This spirit now dictates opposition to the Scott project for no other perceptible reason than the idea that no good can come from what St. Louis favors."

—The Turkish bond trouble which is creating so much disturbance in the financial circles of the old world, is the simple result of a series of loans contracted to meet current expenses without providing means of payment. The last loan contracted in 1874, was nominally at only 5 per cent. interest. But the issue price was only 43½; that is, for £43 10s one bought a bond for only £100, bearing 5 per cent. interest. At this rate, for each £43 10s which Turkey received, it promised to pay £5 a year; in eight years the amount received by Turkey would have been repaid, all but a fraction, in interest, while a principal of more than twice that amount would yet have remained to be paid. The amount would have stood thus:

Cash received for £5,000,000 in bonds	£2,150,000
Eight years' interest on £5,000,000	£2,000,000
Principal of bonds	7,000,000

Loss to Turkey on the transaction. £4,850,000

It will readily be seen that a government must be in great straits to borrow money on such terms, as these, which were only a little worse than those of preceding loans. This must have been apparent to the intelligent financiers of London and Paris, but they allowed their avarice to control their judgment and took the bonds greedily. We can hardly find much pity for them in contemplating the result which was so patent when the the loan was made.

This year the Turkish Government finds a deficit in its budget of £5,000,000. It is unable to borrow a cent, and in order to retrench that amount cuts down the cash disbursements on interest. The interest on the total Turkish debt is about £12,000,000, and a decree from the Sublime Porte has been issued to the effect that, for the next five years, half the interest shall be paid in cash, and the other half in new five per cent. bonds. The total amount of the Turkish debt is now stated at £240,000,000, the greater part of which has been squandered in useless expenses, leaving nothing to show for it. The protests of the bondholders have brought out an explanatory official communication on the subject, the tenor of which is given in the following dispatch:

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16.—On the subject of Turkish finance nothing official communication is made, purporting to correct the wrong conception formed by the public by the public. It states, first, that for a period of five years the settlement of one-half of the internal and external debts of Turkey will be paid half in cash and half in new bonds, bearing five per cent. interest annually. Secondly, the interest on the new bonds will be paid simultaneously with the payments on the other half. Thirdly, as security for the payment of the moiety payable in specie, and of the interest of the new bonds, the customs, salt, and tobacco revenue and the £30 pilgrim tax are pledged. Should these prove inadequate, the sheep tax will be equally mortgaged. Fourthly, if the bonds are not redeemed at the expiration of the five years, their reimbursement will be further deferred, but their ultimate payment will be guaranteed by the security which will be freed by the redemption of any previous loan which will have been paid, time repaid through the operation of the sinking fund.

—The amount of national bank circulation outstanding, and the bonds on deposit to secure them, at various dates during the past thirteen months, is given as follows:

	Notes in circulation.	Bonds on deposit.
September 28, 1874	$350,435,370	$383,901,450
January 4, 1875	347,779,138	384,959,750
July 3, 1875	349,295,209	375,738,000
September 15, 1875	353,678,256	374,977,750
October 25, 1875	344,458,128	368,119,917

It will be seen that while there has been a decrease of $9,000,000 in the amount of outstanding bank circulation there has been a decrease of nearly $19,000,000 in the amount of bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulation. It appears therefore that there has been about $10,000,000 of bonds withdrawn from the Treasury by the national banks, for which there has been no corresponding deposit of national bank currency. This, however, is explained by the fact that about $11,000,000 of bank circulation represented by the $13,000,000 of bonds has been surrendered by the banks and $11,000,000 of greenbacks deposited for their redemption. As this $11,000,000 of surrendered bank circulation does not come in for redemption it is, of course, presumed that the $11,000,000 of greenbacks are locked up in the Treasury in place of the $13,000,000 of bonds.

—The Pennsylvania Company, through its selected bankers, is putting a six per cent. loan upon the market, for the purpose of paying off the entire floating debt, and all the equipment and construction charges for the year 1875.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 26, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:05 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115½	116	115½	115½	116
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¾				
5-20's, 1864	118¾				
5-20's, 1865	119¼				
5-20's, 1865, new	119¼				
5-20's, 1867, registered	120¼				
5-20's, 1867	120¼				
5-20's, 1868	121				
10-40's, coupon	117				
10-40's, registered	117				
Currency 6's	125½				
New 4½ per cents					
Pacific Mail	75¾				
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
Quicksilver	130				
Quicksilver, preferred					
Erie	18		18¾	18¾	18¾
Michigan Central	61¾				
Michigan Southern	62¾		62¾	62¾	62¾
Illinois Central	93				
Chicago & Northw'n	38		37¾	37¾	37¾
Do preferred					
Rock Island	103¾				
St. Paul common	34¾		34¾	34¾	34¾
Do preferred	62¾			62¾	62¾
Wabash common	5		6	5	5
Fort Wayne	97½				
Ohio & Mississippi				16¾	16¾
Union Pacific	65¼			65¾	65½
Harlem	133				
Hannibal & St. Jo				3½	3¾
Atlantic & Pac. pref.				4¾	4¾
Boston, Hartford & Erie	13¾				
C., C. & I. C.					4¾
Illinois Pacific				8¾	8¾
Kansas Pacific	9				
New Jersey Central	106¼				

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 116.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, October 27.—Money 3½@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Customs receipts $292,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $341,000. Clearings $18,000,000. Sterling firm at 478@483.

GOLD.

Gold advanced from 115¾ to 116⅝, reacted to 115¾ and closed at 116. Rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 and 1-32 per diem and 3, 7, 8 and 6 per cent. per annum. The increased firmness of the market to-day was due to the belief among bulls that the stringency of money at San Francisco and the fire at Virginia City would cause patients of gold from the Pacific coast to this point, although some expect to see some purchases on account of the Syndicate have to settle with the Treasury for $4,482,000 bonds, being the remaining balance of that issue. It is understood that about $2,500,000 gold will be used in this settlement.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds were strong and higher to-day, with an increased demand from institutional investors and speculators. The supply in the hands of dealers is very small and the market has a rising tendency. Railroad bonds dull and heavy; good demand. Western coupon firsts sold at 113¾. Erie seconds at 100¾. Union Pacific firsts at 109, sinking funds at 88¾. Central Pacific at 104¾. Chicking and Northwestern consolidated at 96, do gold bonds at 86, Rock Island and Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota firsts at 35. Missouri Pacific firsts declined from 91 to 90. Eastern bonds nominal, except Tennessees, which are better. The stock market opened strong and higher on an increased volume of business. Lake Shore was the leading feature, advancing from 66¾ to 67¾. Western Union rose from 76¾ to 77½. Northwestern from 37¾ to 38¾. St. Paul from 34½ to 34¾. Ohio and Mississippi from 16¾ to 17¼. Erie from 17¾ to 18⅝. Pacific Mail from 40¼ to 41¼ and Michigan Central from 61¾ to 62¾. Hannibal and St. Joseph declined to 3 and Missouri Pacific to 8¾. Union Pacific fell off from 64¼ to 65¾ and later recovered to 65¾.

At second call prices showed a reaction from ¼@¾ per cent. from the highest point of the day. Stocks in the close were firm, and as compared with closing quotations of yesterday generally showed an advance of from ¼@¾ per cent.—in some cases, the greatest improvement being in Lake Shore and Erie; the latter the closer after selling at 62¾@62⅝ and the latter at 18⅝ after selling at 17¾@17¾. Pacific Mail reacted to 40¾, and closed at 40¾. Western Union fell off to 76¾ and rallied to 76¾@76⅝. Union Pacific sold at 65¾, but closed at 65½. Northwestern was steady at 37¾. Rock Island at 103¾, Michigan Central at 62¾, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 118¾, and New Jersey Central at 106¾. Ohio and Mississippi fell off to 16¾ and finally recovered to 16¾. The receipts of the Rock Island road have increased about $4,000 per week. The banks made a stubborn resistance to the rising tendency of the market to-day, but their efforts were poorly rewarded as a general thing. There is still a large short interest standing in Pacific Mail, Lake Shore and other leading shares. Transactions at the stock exchange reached 80,000 shares, of which 60,000 were Pacific Mail, 20,000 Western Union, 5,000 Northwestern common, 10,000 Erie, 81,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 3,000 Union Pacific and 3,500 Missouri Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	76¾	St. Paul	34¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	Do preferred	62¾
Adams Express	101	Wabash	5¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	78	Do preferred	9¾
American Express	52	Fort Wayne	98¼
United States Ex	44	Terre Haute	5
New York Central	130½	Do preferred	20½
Erie	18¼	Chicago & Alton	94
Do preferred	35	Do preferred	103
Harlem	133	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Do preferred	130	Indiana Central	4½
Hud. Canal	62	Indiana B. & C.	20
Lake Shore	67¾	Hannibal & St. Joe	3¾
Illinois Central	94	Delaware & Lack	118¾
Cleveland & Pitts	86	Western Union	76¾
North western	37¾	Union Pac. stock	65¾
Do preferred	86½	Central Pac. bds	104
C. J. Central	105	Union Pac. bds	102½
Rock Island	103¾		

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118¾	Virginia, 1869	121½
5-20's, 1864	119	New 7's	117
5-20's, 1865	119¾	10-40's	116
5-20's, 1865, new	119¾	Missouri 6's, coupon	95
5-20's, 1867	120¾	Currency 6's	125½

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	48	Carolina, old	40
Tennessee, new	46	Missouri 6's	101¾
Virginia, new	39¼		

FOREIGN, October 27.—5 P. M.—The bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £23,000. The rate of discount in open market for three months bills is 3⅛@3⅜ per cent., or ¾ below the Bank of England rate. Rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities 1¾ per cent. Consols 94 9-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 105¾; do 1867, 106¼; do 1868, 106¾; new fives, 103¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 92; Erie 15¾; do preferred 31¾. PARIS, October 27.—Rentes 85 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, October 27.—United States bonds—New fives, 99.

NEW ORLEANS, October 27.—Gold 116. Sight ¼ discount. Sterling—Commercial 54½@55; 55@56.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, October 27, 1875. }

The movement in commercial circles was only moderate to-day, the aggregate trade not being above the average. Breadstuffs and produce moved rather slowly and the same remarks are done in those lines was not large. Provisions were also rather dull, and in both lines of business prices were steady without important change. In groceries a moderate degree of activity prevailed, some interior reporting even a large business, with quotations wholly unchanged, except in canned goods, some lines of which are advanced in price. An active trade was secured in dry goods, the jobbing trade continues steady and prices continue wholly without alteration. Receipts are increased a little, being 8,555 barrels for the past week. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber do $7 50 ₱ bbl; wheat flour $7 25; in sacks 25c off ₱ bbl. In jobbing prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady and unchanged. Choice brands of white winter wheat flour at $8 00@8 25; well known brands of family flour $7 50; Wisconsin is quoted at $7 00; minnesota $7 25; fancy St. Louis $8 50@8 75; new red winter wheat flour is active at $6 50@7 75; Graham flour, in 6 ₱ packages, $3 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal 55c ₱ bush; cornmeal $7 00 ₱ bbl; kegs $3 75. Rye flour $5 25 ₱ bbl.

HAY—The market is still dull and quotations continue depressed. The receipts are sufficient in this market have had the effect of checking receipts somewhat, and they are only 1,370 bales for the past week. We quote prime No. 1 timothy, on track at $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; $16 00@17 00 for upland prairie $13 00@15 00. Sales from store were active at $21 00@22 00. Cut hay is quoted at $25 00 ₱ ton. Oat straw $12 00@14 00 ₱ ton.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 80@85c ₱ cwt; seconds $1 10@1 25 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 45 @1 55 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 60 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts continue in exceedingly large volume being 13,885 barrels for the past week. The jobbing trade continues steady at easy values, and in round lots prices would be shaded somewhat. We quote choice eating apples at $3 75@4 50 ₱ barrel; large cooking $3 50@4 00; common to medium grade in light demand at $2 00@3 00.

BEANS—There is a fair trade at easy prices. Quotations are steady at $1 75 @1 80 for prime mediums; navies $1 90@2 00.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@ 33c ₱ ₱.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The market continues somewhat liberally supplied. We quote new buckwheat flour at $2 75@3 00 per cwt.

BUTTER—The market is decidedly dull on any but the best qualities, and even choice are pretty full of medium grades. Prices are not quotably lower than last week's, but the tendency is decidedly toward ease in values. Eastern markets are rather sluggish on Western makes. We quote extra creamery rolls at 28@30c ₱ ₱; prime to choice dairy was steady at 25@27c; fair to good 20@25c; common to fair 15@20c.

CRANBERRIES—Continue active at $10 00@ 11 00 ₱ barrel.

CALIFORNIA PEARS—Are rather easier a $5 75@4 00 ₱ box.

CHEESE—There is a steady and active trade at unchanged values. Receipts are moderate, being 1,584 boxes, or about 200 per day for the week. The New York market is reported active for choice Western cheese of the best qualities, with a gather inquiry, and we quote at 13¾@13¾c ₱ ₱ for prime Ohio factory; New York Goshen 14@14¾c; sweitzer 16@18c; Limberger 14@16c.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is still inactive and rather nominal in quotations, with little or no call for choice quarters; dried peaches 10@11c for choice halves; prime blackberries 12@13c.

EGGS—The market continues active and steady with increasing receipts. We quote at 26@27c ₱ dozen for prime fresh.

HONEY—New domestic honey is firmer at 25@30c ₱ pound; California honey is quoted at 30c per ₱.

MINCE MEAT—Prices are quoted at 10¼@11c per ₱.

NUTS—Chestnuts are in liberal supply and prices are lower at $4 00@4 25 per bushel; peanuts are in fair request at easy prices; prime white Tennessee nuts rule at 6½@7c, according to quality; Virginia 6@6½c; Spanish burks $2 00 per bushel; walnuts 75c per bushel.

POTATOES—A very large volume of receipts is reported for this week, although not equal to that of the corresponding period last year, being 19,157 bushels. The market continues moderately active and easy at unchanged values. Sales were made in car lots on track at 37½@40c for Peerless and Early Rose; 45@47c for peachblows. From store there is a quiet but easy market at $1 50@1 75 ₱ barrel; 90@95c ₱ bushel. Sweet potatoes are easy at $2 50 ₱ barrel for Baltimores; $3 00@3 25 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—There is a moderately active trade. Live chickens are quoted at 50@55c ₱ pair. Dressed is quoted at $1 50@1 60; timothy seed is jobbing at $2 75@2 80 ₱ bushels. Cloverseed $5 25@5 50.

VEGETABLES—Onions are again in heavy stock and lower; we quote at $2 00@2 ₱ per bbl. Dried green peas are quoted at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bushel.

Provisions.

There was a sluggish movement in the leading staples of hog product at which no unchanged quotations. Receipts during the past week were unimportant, only aggregating 1,545 pieces and 137 tierces.

BACON—We quote shoulders at 10½c ₱ ₱; clear rib sides 14½c; clear sides 15c.

BEEF—We quote plain smoked beef at 15c. Sugar-cured shoulders 12c; breakfast bacon is quoted at 16@17c; canvassed hams 16c; beef tongues, $2 dozen, $6 00 ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet and steady. We quote at $22 50@23 00 ₱ bbl.

LARD—We quote prime lard, refined, in tierces, 9¾ ₱. 10½c half bbls 10¾c ₱ ₱; in buckets, 11½c; in 3 ₱ caddies, 12¾c; in 5 ₱ caddies, 12½c; in 3 ₱ pails 13c; in 5 ₱ do, 12½c; in 6 ₱ do, 12c.

LARD OIL—The market is steady. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, $1 05@1 07½ gallon; No. 1 do, 90@95c; No. 2, 75c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers' tallow at 10@ 10½c; choice country rendered 9@9½c; mutton do 7½@8c.

The Cincinnati Price Current has the following on the probable supply of hogs for the coming packing season: "There is naturally considerable anxiety to learn the probable number of hogs which will be markets in the West this season. Such information of a definite and reliable character is very scarce, and in the nature of the case any opinions on this matter even from the most competent sections are more a matter of confidence than of certainty, and the most that can be done is to give the general indications and the few facts which, according to natural laws, conspire to reduce or increase the production.

"In the first place it is unquestioned that the area of the corn growing and consequent ability for hog feeding section of the West is materially extending Westward, and that in the comparatively new States west of the Missouri, not yet fully settled, the number of hogs reported aggregates 37,000 more than last year, annually makes a material addition to the capacity of the West to feed hogs. Counterbalancing that such States as Ohio, Kentucky, and possibly Indiana, have reached the maximum of their production, and will produce less hogs, not because they have not yet ample capacity, but because much of the land can be more profitably employed in the production of sheep raising, dairy farming and vegetable growing, while in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, corn is the most profitable crop, not only because of the large yield per acre, but because it can be turned into pork and marketed with less expense than any other crop.

"The number of hogs exported is governed from the quantity and quality of the corn crop. That is a large crop of corn, and of good quality, is conceded, but we meet some vicissitudes, and the long the country together is not a doubtless duly up to the average, and the quality somewhat inferior.

"Now as to the basis for the production of hogs. The reports of the Auditors of State show that the number of hogs in the west of the Western States which were six months old or over on the 1st of June, 1875, was 10 per cent. but this is not conclusive as to the ability of the country to turn out fat hogs this winter, for it is well known that spring pigs constitute a large part of the stock hogs which are fattened during the autumn and winter for packing purposes.

"It will be remembered that at the close of the winter packing last year that there was quite a prevalent impression that there were few hogs in the country which could be made available for packing, but the fact soon developed shows that there was no great falling off from the last winter, and this illustrates how a demand will be met with corresponding supply if the inducement in price is sufficient. Farmers have learned that it is more profitable to fatten young hogs and market them when they are ready for packing than to carry them over to another season.

"It will be remembered that at the close of the winter packing last year that there was quite a prevalent impression that there were few hogs in the country which could be made available for packing, but the fact soon developed shows that there was no great falling off from the last winter, and this illustrates how a demand will be met with corresponding supply if the inducement in price is sufficient. Farmers have learned that it is more profitable to fatten young hogs and market them when they are ready for packing than to carry them over to another season.

Groceries.

A moderate trade is reported in standard groceries with a very marked degree of steadiness in quotations. Prices are steady while they have been weak in New York under the influence of a decreased demand and advices from Rio, ranging increased receipts and a liberal supply. Sugars are easy with a rather dull demand. Molasses continues steady and unchanged. Prices current are as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Sugars.*	₱ lb.
Fancy Rio	22	Standard A	10¾
Choice Rio	21	Standard B	10¼
Prime Rio	20	Do extra C	10⅛
Good Rio	19	Yellow C	9¾
Java	35	Franklin, yellow	9
Roasted Coffees.		Cut-Loaf	12¼
Rio, in papers	20	Crushed	11¼
Rio, in bulk	20	Powdered	11¼
Java, in papers	35	Granulated	11¼
Java, in bulk	35	*Molasses.*	₱ gall.
Teas.		Strictly ch. N. O.	70
Young Hyson	$1 00	Prime	65
Gunpowder	50@1 25	Good	60
Imperial	45@55	*Syrups.*	
Japan	55@65	Ex. white drips	70c
Oolong	25@	Sugar drips	60c
Fancy	70	Sugar refinery	50
Souchong	25@	*Starch.*	₱ lb.
Spices.		Pearl	8
Choice Carlin	8	Silver gloss	9½
Patna	7½@8	Corn	8
Rangoon	7½@7½	*Soaps.*	
Spices.		Irish soap, ₱ box	$1 35
Cloves	60	S. S. Star, ₱ box	1 35
Allspice	18	Babbitt's	1 35
Cassia	33	Do. N. T. City, ₱ box	1 35
Pepper	25	German mottled	7½
Candles.		Bl-carb, in kegs	6
Star, full weight	18	Bi-carb, in papers	6½
Stearine	16	Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7
Sperm	45	*Soda.*	
Fish.		Ash	4
Mackerel, No. 1	8	Caustic	5
Mackerel, No. 2	7	Nests, ₱ gal	90
Mackerel, No. 3	6	Nests, ₱ bbl	4 50
Mackerel, shore	10	Nests, ₱ keg	1 10
Codfish	5	Saleratus	5
Herring, scaled	15	Cream tartar	35
Herring, round	6	Alcohol, ₱ gal	2 55
Fruits.		Alcohol, ₱ bbl	2 55
Lemons, ₱ box	4 50	Anise	4 00
Oranges, ₱ box	4 50	Caraway	1 60
Raisins, layer	2 50	Castor	1 75
Raisins, Valencia	12	Coriander	1 60
Raisins, Muscatel	2 50	Cloves	3 00
Currants	8	Cassia	2 00
Figs	16	Ginger	1 60
Prunes	10	Mustard	1 60
Peaches, halves	10	Pepper	1 60
Peaches, quarters	8	Rosemary	1 00
Apples, ₱ bbl	3 50	Sassafras	1 60
Apples, ₱ box	1 50	Sperm	2 50
Apples, dried	5	Opium	9 00
Peaches, dried	6	Morphine	2 50
Pears, dried	6	Iodine	3 15
Cherries, dried	10	Iodide	3 15
Blackberries, dried	6	Bichromate	24
Whortleberries, dried	10	Chlorate	30
Nuts.		Epsom salts	2
Almonds	18	Glauber salts	2
Filberts	12	Nitre	8
Walnuts	12	Prussiate	30
Pecans	12	Sulphur	4
Brazils	12	Hyposulphite	4
Cocoanuts, ₱ 100	$6 00	Blue vitriol	8
Chestnuts, ₱ bush	4 00	Borax	18
Peanuts, ₱ bag	2 00	Indigo	1 00
Peanuts, roasted	6	Madder	14
Foreign.		Ven. Red	2½

NATIONAL CHEMICALS—Trade continues very active and unchanged. The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saleratus	₱ case 6 00
Sal soda	₱ case 3 00
Cream tartar	₱ case 30
Potash—50 cases (delivered in Phila.)	₱ case 8 00
Less quantity	₱ case 8 50
Bi-carb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb. 4½@5
Less quantity	5
Sal soda—25 kegs	2½
Less quantity	2¾
Sal soda—25 bbls	1½
Less quantity	1¾
Sal soda—10 kegs, 10 drums	2
Less quantity	2½
Copperas—20 bbls	1
Less quantity	1¼
Copperas, loose in bbls	1
Less quantity	1¼
Sulphur, refined	4½
Muriatic acid	3
Nitric acid	8
Chloride calcium	4
Chloride lime	4
Lump alum	3½
Tetrus, cash in 30 days	4

WOODEN WARE, &c.—There is a fair trade at unchanged prices. The following are wholesale prices:

Tubs, No. 1	$7 50
Tubs, No. 2	6 50
Tubs, No. 3	5 50
Pails, two hoop	1 60
Pails, three hoop	1 75
Pails, painted	1 75
Pails, painted, with cover	2 00
Churns, No. 1	2 00
Churns, No. 2	1 75
Churns, No. 3	1 50
Churns, No. 4	1 25
Churns, No. 5	1 00
Churns, No. 6	90
Churns, No. 7	80
Churns, No. 8	70
Churns, No. 9	60
Churns, No. 10	50
Churns, No. 11	40
Churns, No. 12	30
Churns, No. 13	25
Churns, No. 14	20
Churns, No. 15	15
Churns, No. 16	10
Churns, No. 17	8
Churns, No. 18	6
Churns, No. 19	5
Churns, No. 20	4
Churns, No. 21	3
Churns, No. 22	2
Churns, No. 23	1
Churns, No. 24	1
Churns, No. 25	1
Churns, No. 26	1
Churns, No. 27	1
Churns, No. 28	1
Churns, No. 29	1
Churns, No. 30	1
Churns, No. 31	1
Churns, No. 32	1
Churns, No. 33	1
Churns, No. 34	1
Churns, No. 35	1
Churns, No. 36	1
Churns, No. 37	1
Chur

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Dear,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.
FOR TREASURER,
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

PAUNCHOUS PIOLLET denies that the Democratic party is corrupt. We never supposed it seemed corrupt to *him*.

IT IS not strictly necessary for the *Post* to copy stupidities from the papers of 1872. Neither will it be found advantageous.

THE Democrats say that the majority in Ohio is so small that it has no significance. They thought a small majority had great significance when ALLEN had but 817, in 1873.

THE Prohibitionists of Ohio polled over 10,000 votes for their State candidates two years ago: this year they poll only 2,553. The vitality has all gone out of that movement.

NO NEW converts will be made on either side from now to the election. All that remains to be done is to bring out the vote. Attend to *that*, and the result will be all that is to be desired.

ONLY eight days more for the Republicans of Pennsylvania to work in, but if the period is well improved it will be time enough to plant the Democratic party too deep for resurrection.

THE New York Farmers' Club recommend stewed pumpkins for poultices in cases of swelling and inflammation. If like cures like PONTIUS PIOLLET might apply one of these poultices to his head.

"HATRED is self-punishment," says a philosophic thinker. The Democratic State Central Committee of Ohio have turned the portrait of TILDEN, of New York, which graces their headquarters, to the wall.

WE entreat every Republican who may have business outside of the county, to make arrangements to be at home on the 2d of November. Either start so as to return before the 2d, or wait until the polls close.

ONLY a week from to-day! But a great deal can be done in a week, and if the Republicans will only give what time they can spare to personal canvassing, during the few days that remain, much will be accomplished.

THE Chairman of the Allegheny County Democratic Committee would not invite SPEER to speak here, because he had not a clean record; yet he permitted PIOLLET, with a much viler record than SPEER, to take SPEER'S place.

OUR BELLEFONTE letter to-day, puts Governor CURTIN'S wealth at over a million. He was very poor in 1860, when he first ran for Governor, so he must have made it all, since. He served six years as Governor, at $5,000 a year.

THERE will be two separate tickets to vote at the ensuing election—one headed "State," containing the names of the candidates for State offices, and one headed "County," containing the names of all county offices voted for.

IT IS estimated that Foghorn ALLEN, of Ohio, will roar his tedious inanities in Allegheny city, next Monday night. Take care of the Soldiers' Monument. His veriest whisper will be enough to make Seminary Hill tremble to its base.

REMEMBER that it is only by each of many doing what each can, that the result a week to day can be made the mighty success which it ought. The Republican reverse last year came from laziness and neglect. Let us profit by experience.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania offered to their brethren in Ohio and the sister October States their sincere and hearty congratulations. They sent us a joyful message. Now let us see to it that we reply in November with words of like good cheer.

BEAR in mind that a decisive Republican triumph this year will render the labors of next year far less arduous and doubtful in their results than they would be under the conditions of a half-way victory. Let us contennialize the present election.

PIOLLET keeps on repeating that old story of his about what he will not take when he is elected State Treasurer. To those who are familiar with his past career, it seems strange that he should decline to take *any* thing, after taking a bribe of $400 for his vote.

IT IS a little singular that the Democratic press has not yet discovered in the appointment of Secretary CHANDLER an infernal "Radical plot" to keep BUELL, the "indicted liar" from the pursuit of his profession as a newspaper correspondent at Washington this winter.

THE Democratic reporters who are employed by the Associated Press at San Francisco, telegraph that the State election in California has no political significance. It would have had an immense amount of significance in their eyes if the majority had been Democratic.

THE fact that there was a Prohibition ticket in the field in Iowa and Ohio failed to divert more than a handful of Republican votes under the delusion that there was any temperance issue involved in the canvass. The result in our own State will be practically the same.

IT APPEARS that under the new Constitution just adopted in Alabama, taxes are limited to three-fourths of one per cent. This is tantamount to the repudiation of the State debt, inasmuch as the sum to be raised will barely suffice for the current expenses of the government.

THE appointment by the President of Judge ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON to the Judgeship of the United States Circuit Court for New York, made vacant by the death of Judge WOODRUFF, is highly spoken of and indorsed by all the papers of that city, Democratic and Republican.

THE Republicans of Fayette county had a grand rally at Uniontown on Friday night last, and Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON made one of his telling speeches, which was listened to with the greatest attention. It was, taken altogether, a most encouraging sign of how the current runs in that county.

THE Democratic papers have very little to say about the Erie platform, since the Ohio election, which recalls a little story. "Vot's dat you says, Shonny?" inquired Mr. SCHMIDLAP, as he was correcting his offspring with a strap. "I says nodings, fader." "Yah, but I knows what you dinks; you dinks der tuyfel!"

REPUBLICANS should bear in mind that the chief campaign work of the Democracy has been a quiet work which will make a noise only on election day. Overconfidence in one's own strength is sometimes a fatal mistake. The true way to succeed is to work untiringly from now until the second of November to accomplish success.

OLD Chorpenning-claim BLACK is out in a screed to prove that greenbacks are unconstitutional, and in favor of hard money. He follows BUCKALEW in that; and as BUCKALEW and BLACK are now the leaders of the party in this State we may safely take these declarations as an evidence that the Erie platform has been abandoned.

THE Republican tidal wave in Iowa swept everything before it. Governor KIRKWOOD'S majority will exceed 32,000, the House will stand seventy-one Republicans to twenty-nine Democrats, and in the Senate there are thirty-five Republicans and four Independents, who will operate with the Republicans, to eleven Democrats.

SPECIMEN OF DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. WALLACE and Mr. PIOLLET lectured last night in this city, and the burden of their talk was extravagance in the State administration and the generally bad way, in their eyes, in which the State government is carried on.

Mr. WILLIAM BIGLER, who is a citizen of Mr. WALLACE'S town of Clearfield, was Governor of this State from 1852 to 1855, and his administration was Democratic throughout. The State officers were all Democrats, and the Legislature was Democratic for every year of the three. The party, therefore, had full and free swing, and we have a right to regard this administration as a specimen of what the party has done, and is likely, under similar circumstances, to do again.

We refer to this particular administration not merely for these reasons, but because Mr. BIGLER has recently published a letter on State affairs, and has thereby challenged us to a scrutiny of the record which he left behind him.

We particularly ask attention, in an examination of the following figures, to the fact that the annual appropriation to public schools was then only about $165,000, and to State charities less than $100,000, while under Republican administrations the school appropriations have averaged $500,000 annually, and are now $1,000,000, while the appropriations for soldiers' orphans alone have been $500,000 a year for several years. The annual appropriations for these purposes have thus exceeded the entire three years' appropriations for similar purposes under BIGLER.

In any comparison that may be made between the State as governed, now, and the State as governed under BIGLER, let it be remembered that the school appropriation, alone, for the current year, is $1,000,000, while for the entire three years of BIGLER'S administration, it was but $400,000.

Look now at the figures that follow, and see what a blessing it must be to a State to have a Democratic administration:

On the 1st of January, 1832, Wm. Bigler became Governor. Up to this time the State government had been almost continuously in the hands of the Democratic party. The entire expenses of the government for the year preceding were $4,584,288 98, exclusive of public loans redeemed; of this sum there was contributed for education $164,620 26, and for charitable institutions $100,381 21, leaving the expenses, exclusive of these two items, $4,319,287.

According to the report of Ephraim Banks, the Auditor General, and elected by the Democratic party, the State debt was $40,114,236 39. This debt had been incurred under Democratic rule. They claimed that they had spent on the canals and railroads $30,006,342 76, and in subscriptions to turnpike and navigation companies $1,000 00, or a total of $31,039,521 38, leaving a deficit between the amount spent on internal improvements and the public debt of $8,474,915 01. This sum, therefore, was the amount the Administration claimed that their expenses exceeded their income. At this period Governor Bigler entered office with high promises of reform, and found the debt $40,114,236. At the end of the year the debt stood, say December 1, 1832, $41,524,875, and the balance remaining in the hands of the State Treasurer $1,382,611, whereas, on his accession to office the balance on hand was $543,979 21.

This would make Governor Bigler's first year show thus:

Debt December 1, 1831	$40,114,236 39
Balance in Treasury	543,979 21
Debt exclusive of cash	$39,570,257 18
Debt December 1, 1832	41,524,875 27
Cash in Treasury	1,382,611 00
Debt exclusive of cash	$40,142,264 27
Actual deficit for year	572,207 19
During this year there was spent—	
For common schools	$165,109 63
And for charities	100,381 21
Total	$265,472 96

or less than one-half the deficiency spent in education or charity. So had our children remained from school, and our blind starved in their asylums, still the Democratic State Government would have had a deficiency for the year of three hundred and thirty thousand ($330,000) dollars.

The year 1833 commenced with a deficit, less cash in the Treasury, of $40,142,264 37.

And at its termination, December 1, 1833, it stood as follows:

Debt funded	$40,566,279 54
Cash borrowed from banks, June, and unpaid at end of year	590,000 00
Total debt	$41,156,279 54
Less cash in Treasury	724,417 37
Actual debt	$40,431,862 17
Debt, less cash in Treasury December 1, 1832	40,142,264 37
Deficit for year	$ 289,597 80

There will be observed in the above statement a loan of $590,000. This loan was made in the month of June as a temporary loan, but was not paid during the year. And yet we find that at the end of each month the following balances remained in the State Treasury:

June 30	$ 1,078,887 90
July 31	1,804,666 65
August 31	1,179,993 36
September 30	1,250,593 37
October 31	885,110 62
November 30	724,417 37

Did anyone ever behold such rascally financiering—carrying a temporary loan the whole six months of $590,000, and at no time having a balance on hand of less than $724,417 37, and at the time the money was borrowed having over one million on hand? Is it not evident why this money was borrowed? Could it have been for any other reason than to enable the State Treasurer to have a large balance? Had this loan been a permanent one, the excuse might have been that loans had to be negotiated when we had a purchaser, but not so with this loan. It was made from the banks of the State at six per cent., and kept the whole year, and not a single dollar of it used, so far as the Commonwealth was concerned.

At the termination of Governor Bigler's third year, December 1, 1854, the debt stood thus:

Funded debt	$40,618,160 57
Temporary loan, borrowed 1853	590,000 00
Additional sum borrowed this year	43,475 97
Total debt	$41,625,636 54
Balance in the Treasury	1,240,928 72
Actual debt, less cash	$40,382,607 02

Another temporary loan made and none of it paid, and yet carrying a balance in the Treasury of $1,240,928 72, or a sum sufficient to have paid it off and leave a balance remaining of over $200,000.

This was the end of the Bigler administration, and the balance sheet stood thus:

Debt, 1851, beginning of their administration $40,114,236 39
Debt 1854, end of their administration 41,625,636 54

Increase of debt $1,509,299 35

So much for Democratic financiering. They have kept our public institutions in a state of *semi*-starvation. Our schools with an appropriation scarcely sufficient to keep them open three months, and had yet increased the public debt to the enormous amount of $1,509,299 35.

WHY PIOLLET SHOULD NOT BE ELECTED.

Because, when he was in the Legislature, in 1846 and 1847, he made it so apparent that he was approachable with a bribe, that one was really offered to him and taken by him, and was returned by him only when exposure seemed certain.

Because he refused, when a member of the Bank Committee of the House, to report a bill for a bank at Warren, for the reason that it had no "teathers" on it. "A bank," he said, "must have feathers to get through the Legislature." He did not propose to go through his legislative career a living specimen of the old Greek's definition of PLATO'S man—a rooster without feathers.

Because he, while in the Legislature, proposed and had passed a resolution indorsing and approving the WILMOT proviso, as introduced into Congress by DAVID WILMOT, and within a year afterward was found with his party upon the other side of that question, thus showing his insincerity and his inability to rise above the party level.

Because he was identified throughout with the corrupt and corrupting canal policy of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, which plunged the State into a debt of forty millions, and involved it in temporary bankruptcy.

Because he helped to squander the millions that were thrown away upon the North Branch Canal, which was nearly worthless when completed at a cost of four millions, and demonstrated his participancy in that extravagance by receiving eight fat contracts from the Democratic Board of Canal Commissioners.

Because he was regarded by the hungry crowd of cormorants who fattened off the State as among the foremost in the ring of canal contractors.

Because he was an active participant in the Fishing Creek Confederacy, which was a combination to obstruct the war and give aid and comfort to the rebels.

Because he attended and made a speech at Nob Mountain Camp-meeting, where each one present *wore a copper badge* to show that he was worthy and proud to be considered a Copperhead.

Because he is a chronic office-seeker, and has been a standing candidate, in Bradford county, for every nomination that was open, from Congress down to the Legislature.

Because he is a demagogue, and has put himself into the Granger and Workingmen movements without a particle of real, genuine sympathy with either, and

solely with a view to turn those movements to his own benefit as a candidate.

Because, while professing hostility to corporations, he entered into a corporation for the manufacture of mowing machines to sell to his brethren of the Grange.

Because, while claiming to be an anti-monopolist and a friend of cheap transportation, he is identified with and is a part of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which is a monopoly and oppressive in its transportation charges.

Because, while accepting a nomination upon a platform of hostility to the national banks, he is himself a stockholder in a national bank, and has invested his money in a system which he now, for political effect, denounces.

Because, as his mother-in-law alleges, he tried to defraud her and her daughter out of their shares in a farm which belonged to them conjointly with PIOLLET'S wife.

Because in 1865 he denounced the greenbacks as worthless, and the products of "CHASE'S paper-money factory," and now pretends to think the greenback the only safe currency. Then he was for hard money and now he is against it. "A double-minded man is unstable in all his ways."

Because his whole political life proves him to be unsafe and unworthy of public confidence. His career has been that of a charlatan and demegogue. He grew rich under the wild recklessness which prevailed when the Democratic party of this State inflicted upon it a State debt of forty millions and loaded the people down with heavy taxes, and his course as a legislator brought such suspicion upon his name as unfits him for the place of chief custodian of the public money. We want a man for that place who is, like the Chevalier BAYARD, without fear and without reproach; and such a man is *not* VICTOR E. PIOLLET.

CANDIDATES ABOVE REPROACH.

It is a somewhat singular fact, yet a fact beyond question, that the Pennsylvania Democratic press has been unable to find anything to say against the personal characters of our candidates, HARTRANFT and RAWLE. Their personal purity and freedom from reproach is conceded by all, from FRANK W. HUGHES, Judge PERSHING'S right-hand man, down to HENDRICKS B. WRIGHT, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

This concession and confession does not follow from any lack of will on the part of the Democratic leaders and politicians. They would, if they could, assail the Governor and his colleague on the ticket; but, after a careful survey of the whole field, they have made up their minds that the character of our candidates is absolutely unassailable.

There was an effort made to get up an outcry that Governor HARTRANFT was so extravagant as to have walnut doors to his stables, in Harrisburg; but a little investigation satisfied the investigators that there was no truth in the story, and it was abandoned. Some of the more reckless then fell back upon the exploded slanders of 1872; but that was found to be the special work of the Prohibition papers and stump speakers, and the Democrats abandoned it to them, in sheer disgust at its vileness.

The New York *Tribune*, which reviled and persecuted HARTRANFT in 1872, and heaped upon his head the most outrageous slanders, now takes them all back, and bears its testimony to his high character. It says:

"Hartranft is popular all over the State. In 1872 the Presidential campaign carried him through, but since then he has built himself up in public opinion, so that he now has more personal strength than any man in his party. His administration has been a safe and successful one, and many people who doubted his integrity when he ran three years ago, feel that they did him injustice and owe him the reparation of their support now. While he has understood how to wage war on the powerful things that control legislation, he has vetoed more bills than any one of his predecessors, and he has never been suspected of being the secret ally of jobbers."

In like manner, F. W. HUGHES, who is the mouth-piece of Judge PERSHING, and his nearest friend, bears the following flattering testimony to the Governor's reputation:

"THE CHARACTER OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT FOR HONESTY AND INTEGRITY, CANNOT BE SUCCESSFULLY ASSAILED."

The New York *Times*, referring to the facts we have thus set forth, draws the following conclusions:

"It is safe to say that any party will make a personal arraignment of the candidates of its antagonist when an arraignment is possible. The Republican party is fortunate in this contest in having a candidate that cannot be assailed. No man has ventured by insinuation even to suggest anything against the fitness of HARTRANFT for the office of Governor. His public record is without a blot."

Of Mr. RAWLE the same paper says:

"From all accounts of Mr. Rawle, the candidate for Treasurer, he possesses an equally high character. He is a man of wealth, amassed by his own industry and business sagacity in strictly legitimate enterprises. He has never been in politics, except that he was twice nominated and elected Mayor of Erie, in obedience to the demands of the people, the second time by an almost unanimous vote. He owes his nomination to the desire of the convention to elect a Treasurer from the West, excluding Pittsburgh. He and Mackey were not personally acquainted till about the time of the convention. He is a plain man, in no sense a politician, and a man that his neighbors trust and will vote for."

The Republican party of Pennsylvania thus stands, within one week of the election, and after a campaign begun in June last, in the enviable condition of a party with a State ticket that has successfully passed the scrutiny of keen-eyed and watchful opponents. They do not assail the ticket, because they cannot; and the general Democratic confession that it is above suspicion and our candidates above reproach, is the highest compliment that could possibly be paid to the party and its standard bearers.

The Republicans of the State should, therefore, be proud enough of their candidates to stand faithfully by them at the polls and to work for them energetically from this time to the day of election. The party which presents such candidates richly deserves the hearty support of the people; and an earnest effort in behalf of men indorsed by both friend and foe, made during the ensuing week, will secure them a brilliant and decisive triumph.

THE STATE TREASURY COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Democratic committee appointed last winter by the House of Representatives to investigate the condition of the State Treasury has been sitting all summer endeavoring to find out something of which to manufacture political capital for the Democracy, and has finally given it up as a bad job. It has made up its final report, and made it as malignant as possible in throwing out hints and innuendoes, and drawing conclusions not warranted by the premises; but it has failed to establish a single fact to the discredit of the State Treasury.

The committee states that in its former partial report it intimated its conviction that the State Treasurers, within the last eleven years, had received $1,200,000 as interest on the State deposits, which they had failed to account for. It does not undertake to say that such is the fact, or that it has any evidence in its possession to warrant that conclusion; it simply states that such is the conviction of its members, and that, having summoned the State Treasurers to appear before it and disprove that allegation, their failure to answer the summons is sufficient proof that they are guilty as charged.

But that conclusion does not follow, by any means. The committee has not established the fact that the State Treasurers *have* received interest on the State deposits. The committee has been in session since March last; it has had unrestricted access to the books of the Treasury and the Auditor General's office; it has had a number of bankers before it whom it supposed to have paid this interest, together with their clerks and bookkeepers, *and in no single instance has the payment or receipt of such interest been proved.* The members of the committee know this as well as we do. If they have any proof why do they not present it? The fact, if it is a fact, is susceptible of proof; why, then, does not the committee trot out some evidence to sustain its allegations? A grave charge like this is not to be established by inference. A legislative committee must give us something better than the individual convictions of blinded partisans. It has made a charge, but it has educed no proof of it; and after using up six months in its investigations, is able to offer nothing but the illogical conclusion that, because the State Treasurers refused to obey its summons, therefore they *must* be guilty.

This committee was appointed to investigate, and to obtain facts for the guidance of the Legislature. It has investigated nothing. Although repeatedly offered access to the books of the Treasury, it has ascertained nothing. The bankers who were witnesses before it testified plainly and distinctly that no interest was paid by them for the use of the public money, and not one witness testified to the contrary. The entire substance of the facts elicited by it goes to disprove its theory, and it has not a single particle of evidence to base its partisan suspicions upon.

As to the refusal of the State Treasurers to appear before it, we presume it to have been based upon the legal advice they received that the committee had no legal existence, and that it had no power to summon them. The committee itself admits this; and if it had no legal power to summon these men, by what right does it presume to condemn them, as guilty, merely for refusing to recognize its illegal existence? The only proper conclusion to be drawn from their refusal is that they declined to be examined by a committee that had no legal right to examine them.

This committee was appointed by the House, in defiance of law, for the sole purpose of making political capital for the Democratic party. It has wasted a half year in the vain attempt to find something objectionable in the management of the State Treasury, and has finished its profitless career by hurling a charge for which it has not a particle of proof. The whole thing was a Democratic blunder from the start, and has ended, as it began, in a contemptible exposure of partisan blindness and malevolence.

PERSHING NOT THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND.

The name of Democracy is impudence, and in nothing is its impudence more apparent than in its brassy claim that their candidate for Governor is the workingman's friend.

There is something ineffably mean in the demagogulism that sets up a candidate as the especial friend of any class of the community. Every candidate for Governor should be the true friend of the workingman, and if he has any claims to statesmanship he must of necessity be the friend of those who constitute the basis and the frame-work of our government; but any man who sets himself up as the special friend of that or any other class is a deceiver and a demagogue.

Now, we are prepared to show that Mr. PERSHING is not now and never was what may properly be called the friend of the workingman. He has no sympathy with those who toil for their bread, and can have none, because he never was a toiler himself. He does not know what it is to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and he has never, in all his public life, occupied a position of special friendliness to the laboring class. Let us look, for a moment, at some of the facts of his life.

When the Cambria Iron Company got into a difficulty with its workers, Mr. PERSHING, as the attorney of the company, of course took sides against them. He made himself busy in swearing in special constables to resist them, and he employed the entire machinery of the law against them.

When, in the Legislature, an effort was made to repeal the State tax upon real estate, for the relief of the farming interest, which embraces a host of the hardest worked men of the State, he ridiculed and resisted the effort, and when the final vote was taken on the bill, he skulked out of sight, refusing to contribute, by his vote, to the relief of the laboring farmers of the Commonwealth, and its heavily burdened holders of real estate. Is true sympathy with labor would have prompted him to vote for the relief of the burdened workers; but he was true to his own selfish policy, and refused his help.

Again: when the bill to prohibit the payment of workingmen with orders on stores for goods, instead of cash, came up for consideration in the Legislature, he voted twice against the bill in its preliminary stages, and skulked out of the way when the bill was on its final passage. It is true that, in the early part of the session, he introduced and had passed a resolution instructing the committee of which he was a member to inquire into the advisability of drafting such a bill; but his committee never obeyed the instruction, and the bill that was finally acted on was a Senate bill. His resolution of instruction, therefore, goes for naught; and his subsequent votes show that he was really hostile to the bill.

Here, then, was an excellent opportunity for him to approve his appreciation of the interests of the working class. If he had been, as is now pretended, the friend of the workingman, he would have voted for and urged the passage of this bill; and the fact that he did not, has not only put a black mark in the voting against it at every point, except on its final passage, when the yeas and nays were not called, demonstrates his hostility to it.

These facts are sufficient in themselves to refute the claims set up by his Democratic friends for Mr. PERSHING; and there is not, in the entire record of his career as a public man, one solitary act of his that controverts the other acts we have here cited. If his friends can point to one, let them do so. Mere professions, in such a case, go for nothing. Acts speak louder than words. Mere words are cheap, and candidates find them very easily put together; but when the record of a public man sets his word at defiance, the people will believe the deed before the speech. The record is against Mr. PERSHING in this impudent claim, and by it he must stand or fall.

REASONS FOR SUPPORTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

A reformed Democrat hands us the following reasons for supporting the Democratic ticket in this State and county. A support of that ticket, he thinks, will lead to the following results:

1. To fill public offices with the creatures of the Buckalew State ring and the *Post* ring in this county.
2. To stop the payment of the State debt.
3. To restore State taxes upon real estate.
4. To endanger our admirable public schools, and establish sectarian schools.
5. To restore the villainy, robbery and terrorism that prevailed under former Democratic rule in this State.
6. To insure immunity and safety to all thieves, burglars and murderers, if they are useful at the polls.

Tax payers and property holders, free men, and all honest men and industrious laborers, who are entitled to a just reward for industry; all lovers of justice who cannot endure the sight of dishonest men in official stations; all men who desire to see vice punished and honesty rewarded—all these should oppose the nominations of the Pennsylvania Tammany, if they love themselves, their families and their country.

STATE TREASURER.

The Democratic candidate for State Treasurer is a political bummer, with a notoriously bad record, and with a name smirched with the suspicion of bribery and corruption. The Republican candidate, on the other hand, is not now and never has been a politician. Unlike his Democratic competitor, he has never sought office, having been elected Mayor of Erie by his fellow citizens, independent of party, and without solicitation on his part. He is a gentleman of known integrity, of careful business habits, and he has no desire for, as he has no need of, office for its emoluments. He is identified with no political clique or faction, and when installed as Treasurer of Pennsylvania will administer the affairs of the office solely in the interest of the people of the State, irrespective of party. Every Republican, as well as every independent voter, should have no hesitancy in casting his ballot for Mr. RAWLE as against PIOLLET, for in the great essentials of capacity and integrity, the former unquestionably has the advantage. No good citizen will hesitate in making a choice between two men so widely separated in character and capacity. The honest man, whose name is above suspicion, is always to be preferred to a soiled political dove, and especially for such an important office as that of State Treasurer.

LOST ISSUES.

Several political issues that were pressed very urgently by our Democratic friends prior to October 13th, have since dropped out of the canvass. What has become of them? The New York *Times* sets up the following affectionate inquiry after them:

Information is desired in regard to certain issues in the Pennsylvania canvass, which have recently disappeared after a brief but very active career. The most prominent of these is the question whether the "people's money" shall be issued by Congress in indefinite quantities. Another is the repeal of the law pledging the Government to pay its outstanding demand notes on presentation after 1879. Still another is the payment of duties in greenbacks. These issues owed their existence to the Democratic party, which brought them into being, and nursed them for some time with great care and tenderness. Recently, being convinced that they cannot for the present be of any service to the party, the Democratic leaders appear to have rather heartlessly abandoned them.

The Post is as uneasy as a hen on a hot griddle. It is evidently dissatisfied with both the State and county tickets, and only howls for "PERSHING and reform" because that is the tune set for it, and it must either sing or dance. But it lifts up its voice with such a miserable half-heartedness that is is plain to be seen it is thoroughly sick of the whole wretched business.

BOGUS TICKETS.

Mr. ROBERT H. PATTERSON, the Democratic nominee for Sheriff, is engaged in the dirty business of scattering Republican tickets with his own name inserted for Sheriff. This is a very poor trade to follow, and a man might almost as well be engaged in peddling bogus money as in putting bogus tickets in circulation. The two occupations are about on a level.

We advise the Republicans of the county to be very careful about tickets that are offered them. Accept of none that do not come from a safe and reliable quarter. Be especially suspicious of any ticket circulated by a Democrat.

AND CALIFORNIA, TOO!

California, it seems, has just wheeled into line again as a Republican State, electing the Republican candidate for Superintendent of Public Schools by a very decisive majority. There was no "independent" movement, this time, to distract the voters, and the people of California have thus demonstrated that, on a clear issue, they are Republican. This adds another State to the Republican pyramid.

SPEAKING approvingly of the scheme now being pushed by British capitalists to build up a gigantic direct trade between England and the States of the Mississippi Valley, a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

"When this is done, and a Democratic administration gives us a tariff for revenue purposes only, the great agricultural and cotton States of the Northwest, West and South will save millions annually now paid as a sort of tribute to the New England manufacturers."

This scheme, to which, it is affirmed, the National Grange has already lent itself and pledged the co-operation of the order in this country, is neither more nor less than a plan to enrich British capitalists by means of pauper labor, at the expense of American free labor. The capital and the money is all to be held in Europe. Agencies are to be established in the Western States, where agricultural products will be sent to Europe and exchanged for British manufactures. English ships are to be built with British gold advanced on American securities of agricultural products. American products are to be sent to Europe, competing with other countries, and receive in exchange British manufactures made himself busy in swearing in special at their home value. No capital is to be expended in this country. No proposition is made to develop the resources of the Mississippi Valley; to work its mines; to cultivate its soil; to build manufactories or to increase its population. It is simply a scheme to establish English trading stores; to destroy our own manufactures for the benefit of English traders; to crush out American cotton factories in the interest of English mills, and to make our rivers, mines and broad acres pay tribute to British gold, hoarded in English coffers. It behooves the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, the workingman—every one who is interested in the development of our own resources and the promotion of our own industries, to look into this matter without delay. It will bear investigation as a labor question.

WHEN it comes to such a pitch that our manufacturers are obliged to watch the London papers and depend upon foreign advices for guidance and opinion on the renewing of business, it is time to pause and look the situation over. Foreign journals are now busy reviving the inodorous memories of Mississippi repudiation under JEFF. DAVIS, whose presence in European leagues are leading up to the same ultimatum in the nation that has then colleagues arrived at in a State. The head of one of the heaviest iron houses in Troy, New York, the other day informed a representative of the *Times* of that city that the Ohio repudiation agitation had put back the growth or relief of the iron trade a full year, as it afforded a handle abroad for a stinging lash to be applied to American shoulders. "We ourselves" he said, "hedged on the result of the Ohio election, but since the favorable result has been made known we have let out again, as have nearly all our competitors, too. Have you noticed the movement in Governments in New York since that election? Well, what the New York capitalists did in Government bonds, individual manufacturers did in their own business. There can be no mistaking the symptoms, any more than we can dodge the results. If the insane Democratic idea wins, or even approaches so near general adoption as to be paramount in two or three great States, we are gone."

THE widow of ex-Auditor WATSON, of New York—he who was *particeps criminis* with TWEED in passing his fraudulent claims and got five per cent on all the claims he passed, as his reward for so doing—has concluded to consent to a verdict in favor of the city against her husband's estate of $650,000. This was the amount which TWEED allowed to him as his share of the swag, and the city will recover that much, at least, of the sum it was defrauded of by TWEED and his colleagues.

It is a significant and damning fact as this there are intelligent men who pass for honest, who ask the people to trust, once more, a party under whose sway such wholesale frauds were committed, and to trust it, too, as a "Reform" party. WATSON was a Democrat, as was TWEED, and all the other thieves who consorted with him, and they ruled the city and the State in the name of the Democratic party. They cheated the city, stuffed the ballot boxes, and established a general rule of wholesale robbery, and they did it all by and through the organization of the Democratic party. Not a word of remonstrance came from the party itself, at such use of its name, and the same gang of thieves are now running it as controlled it then. There is this difference, however: *Then* they did it in the name of Democracy; *now* they do it in the name of "Reform."

DURING this closing week of the campaign no method can be adopted that will yield a larger return for the labor expended than neighborhood canvassing. A little time devoted to your friends, strengthening the weak and convincing the doubtful, cannot fail to be beneficial. Wherever an aged or infirm Republican is found, have arrangements made to send a conveyance for him on election day. It is measurably by efforts of this kind that we are to achieve success in the approaching struggle. There is everything in the outlook to inspire us to hope and work for the desired result. The ticket and platform are all that could be demanded. Even our opponents cannot find any vulnerable point in the former, nor an unsound plank in the latter. A large majority of the independent voters in the State will act with the Republicans this year. The accessions from this source will count heavily in our favor; and the Germans have never been more united or enthusiastic for the Republican cause than they are at present. An overwhelming defeat for the Democracy is as certain as anything of future accomplishment can be, if our friends in all localities will discharge their whole duty in the matter.

MR. BUCKALEW is among the first to repudiate the Erie platform, which he and his friends got up between them. In his speech at Bloomsburg, on Saturday night last, he fell back upon the Democratic national platform of 1872, and declared that it, rather than the Erie platform, contains sound Democratic doctrine. He said that the Democracy had "always been a hard-money party, devoted to a constitutional coin currency as the standard of values, regarding depreciated, inconvertible paper money in time of peace as both injurious and disgraceful." He was not honest enough to say this *before* the Ohio election; but, now that the experiment of helping the Ohio Democrats by indorsing their platform has failed, he doffs the Erie coat, and impudently claims that the Erie platform amounts to nothing! Put not your faith in the chameleon-hued Democracy. It sings as many different airs as a mocking-bird can whistle, and is always keen to imitate the last one it hears. In 1872 the Democratic song was "anything to beat GRANT." In 1875 it is "anything to win." Inflation is upopular in Columbia county; hence BUCKALEW goes back upon it.

ONE more week of faithful work on the part of the Republicans in their respective neighborhoods, and the victory is theirs. Generally speaking, our admirable State ticket has been supplemented by excellent local nominations, and throughout the Commonwealth our friends have abundant reason to be satisfied with the state of the canvass. While the partisans of discontent have been active enough in their clamor about false issues, and the extremists have done their best, or their worst, to break down the Republican candidates, there is no evidence that they have made any progress. Let the people duly improve their opportunity this week, and the entire Republican ticket will be placed out of all possible danger.

PARSON BROWNE invokes the vengeance of heaven and the wrath of men upon the head of Governor HARTRANFT because he signed the License law passed last winter; yet the Parson, when he was in the State Senate, framed and passed a license law for the sale of liquor in Lawrence county. If it was all right in him to vote for and secure the passage of a license law, when he was in the Senate, how can it be wrong for the Governor to sign a license law similar to that of Mr. BROWNE'S? Are the people of Lawrence county to have privileges which are denied to the people of other counties? Does the Parson believe that it is right for his own constituents to drink, and that drinking is criminal by any one else?

THAT distinguished political organization known as the Washington Dem. Jack. Ass., assembled in council the other night "to give encouragement to their friends in Pennsylvania" and other States where elections are to be held in November. They held a wake over the Ohio corpse, and then pitched into each other tooth and toenail: the terms "noodle," "liar," "rowdy," "you're not fit to clean a dog-kennel," and other endearing epithets and expletives of similar character went flying about as thick as autumn leaves in the gusty air. It was a beautiful exhibition of rowdy belligerency, and will "doubtless encourage their friends" greatly.

BETWEEN this and election day let no Republican leave a single stone unturned that will help forward the success of his party. Let no labor be spared that has in it the least hope of reward in an augmented majority. As for the "reform" for which the Democratic party is clamoring, it may take all the time for that it wants and begin the work as soon as it chooses; but neither the State nor the country is concerned for a party that has neglected and betrayed both. Repentance is the fittest task now to which it can apply itself, and the further administration of public affairs should be kept from it in order that its processes of "reform" may not suffer from interruption.

THE following couplet, borne upon a banner in the recent great Republican procession in Philadelphia, tells the whole story in a few words:

"Hartranft at Antietam, at the post of danger.
Pershing at home, like a dog in the manger."

Another one bore this inscription:

"Hartranft fought for liberty,
Pershing for slavery."

Both these are excellent; but the one that gave the greatest earnest of work was the one borne by the Fourteenth ward Lincoln club, and which read:

"No drones in this hive."

THE Democrats of Buffalo have nominated for the office of City Treasurer one Henry D. Keller, a grocery merchant who was recently under indictment for receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen, and whose explanation was that he supposed they had only been smuggled. Oh! ye reformers!—*Troy Times.*

That's not surprising. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Democratic House of Representatives of this State was lately tried in Luzerne county for appropriating $10,000 of the public money to his own use, and the proof of his guilt was so plain that the jury of the jury stood eleven for conviction to one for acquittal. The one who held out was a Democratic aspirant for local office.

IT IS the home-stretch in a canvass that tells. There are yet six more working days of the present campaign in which to perfect the work that was planned at the beginning. Let not a single hour of the time be lost. A decisive Republican victory next Tuesday will settle the Presidential question next year, restore confidence, call capital from its hiding places, encourage our manufacturing and business interests, furnish work to the unemployed, and help largely to place the industries of the whole country on a firm and solid basis.

IN MOST parts of the State, during the campaign, the Republicans have worked with vigor and earnestness, but during the present week it is necessary that they should work harder than ever. The time is come to take off the coat and roll up the sleeves, and make a clean finish of it. Not a moment is to be relaxed between this and election day. Let the spirit now prevalent be cherished till the last ballot has been deposited, and the result will warm the heart of every Republican throughout the State and the nation. Unity and energy are the watchwords.

THE Democrats of Sharpsburg have, in a mass meeting assembled there one night last week, formally repudiated PATTERSON as their candidate for Sheriff, and resolved to support NAUMACHER, a volunteer candidate, instead. Many other intelligent and respectable Democrats throughout the county are prepared to do the same thing, and the question to be settled next Tuesday is whether PATTERSON or NAUMACHER will poll the most votes. The better portion of the party refuse to support PATTERSON.

THE close vote in Ohio shows the necessity of bringing out every vote. One of the shrewdest politicians in the country, who has been over twenty years in public life, when asked to tell the secret of his success, replied, "From the time I receive my nomination until the polls close, I labor under the impression that I lack just one vote to elect me, and all my efforts are directed to secure that one vote." If our readers will work for this "one vote" from now until November 2d, Pennsylvania will be effectually redeemed.

"I would sooner see this country torn asunder and reduced to a howling wilderness; I would rather see the people ground to pieces, aye sooner see your children starving and your men and women driven to suicide for want of bread, than to see the present administration again at the head of this Government!